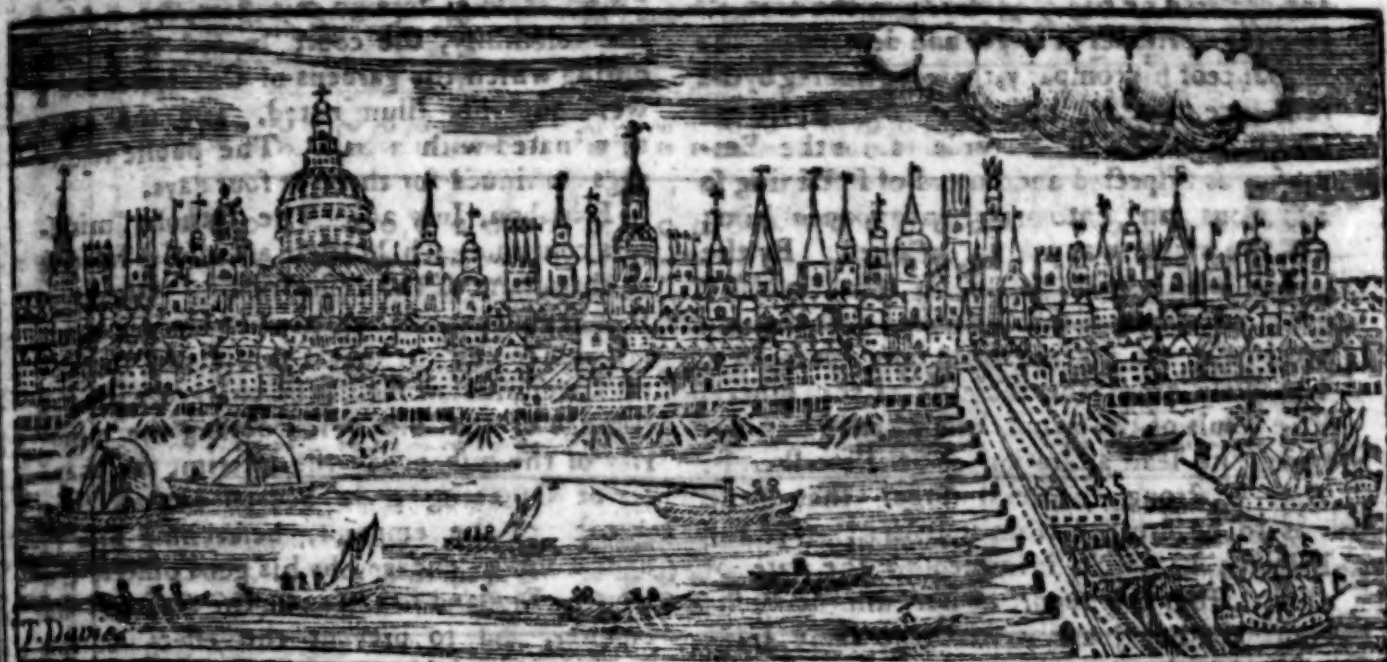


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1764.

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With a curious Representation of

A Branch of the APHEROUSLI TREE, and the INDIGO PLANT;
A DIAGRAM to explain an ASTRONOMICAL PARADOX,
AND A PLATE OF FOUR UNCOMMON BIRDS,
All three elegantly engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or
stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1764.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. 1751	1 per C. reduced	3 per C. confol.	1 per C. 1756	1 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C.	In. Bone prem.	Exc. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather
28	113	147	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	93 1/2	93 1/2	38 0	8 0	25	E.	fine
29	113	147	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	41 0	9 0	25	E.	fine
30	113	147	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	41 0	10 0	25	S. W.	fine
31	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	10 0	25	E. b. E.	fine
32	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	10 0	15	N. E.	fine
33	Sunday																N. E.	fine
34	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	33 0	8 0	25	N. E.	fine
35	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	36 0	9 0	25	W. N. W.	fine
36	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	36 0	9 0	25	E. N. E.	fine
37	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	10 0	25	N. E.	fine
38	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	10 0	25	N. E.	fine
39	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	37 0	11 0	25	N. N. W.	fine
40	Sunday																N. N. W.	rain
41	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	38 0	10 0	25	N. W.	fine
42	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	40 0	11 0	25	E. b. N.	fine
43	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	40 0	11 0	2	E.	fine
44	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	40 0	11 0	25	N. E.	rain
45	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	41 0	12 0	25	E. S. B.	fine
46	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	41 0	11 0	25	E. S. E.	rain
47	Sunday																N.	fair
48	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	41 0	11 0	25	E. S. E.	rain
49	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	11 0	25	S. E.	fair
50	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	11 0	25	S. W.	fair
51	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	11 0	25	W.	fair
52	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	11 0	25	W. N. W.	fair
53	Sunday																N.	fair
54	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	11 0	25	N. W.	fair
55	113	146 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	11 0	25	N. W.	fair
56	113	147	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	12 0	25	S. W.	fair
57	120	147	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	94	94	94	39 0	11 0	25	N. N. W.	fair


CHARLES CORBETT, Bookfeller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 30s odd to 37s	52s. to 50s	91 to 112s load	71 to 81 30s.	91 0s odd load	rol. 15s load	34s to 48	30s to 40	43 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hay per load 5s to 60s.
Barley 12s to 10s 6d	Q8 1s. to 2 18s 0d	13s to 30s qv	25s to 26 6d qv	17s to 19 qv	18s to 22 qv	14s to 27	16s to 28	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 3 6s to 4 2s.
				27s to 30	24s to 26 6d	19s to 24	15s to 23	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 18s. per chald.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1764.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,  HATEVER tends to enflame, and to divide, is dangerous. It is in vain to imagine that our religion, civil liberties, trade, colonies, and dominion of the seas, can be secured by the terror of our arms, unless we apply a remedy to cure our intestine mischiefs. Innumerable instances convince, that a country is to be ruined by dividing among themselves, upon which no foreign force could make any impression. Extremities, mutual affronts, and personal injuries, beget such a hatred at last, as is never to be reconciled: And must either quite subvert the state, or produce a total change of the constitution.

Therefore it has been, and ever must be acknowledged, a laudable attempt to moderate, to appease, to reconcile, when there appears a tendency towards irreconcilable factions or oppositions; when parties run high; and when the public good seems to be in danger by private animosities.

To restore order in a state, where all has been in confusion; vigilance in the public, where their interest has been neglected, and suffers: integrity and probity among those, who have been long accustomed to corruption; to lead such into the plain ways of honesty and truth, who have shewn their dexterity and abilities in the planning and enforcing of wrong and bad measures; to suppress faction in a country, where most of the great men, for many years have known no other road to honour and preferments; and to reconcile parties, when both parties think it their interest to remain

divided, is difficult, but not out of the reach of human wisdom; nor without example: In which we find, that as much and more than all this has been brought about by a wise and virtuous prince, assisted with a good and faithful council.

Henry the Fourth of France, blessed with a mind nobly disposed, full of virtuous thoughts, and tender inclinations towards his people, reconciled two parties, which had filled his kingdom with confusion and civil war for almost forty years. In whom was realized the observation made of princes by Machiavel. — "It is an infallible rule, says that grand master in politicks, that a prince who has no wisdom of his own, can never be well advised; and that good counsels proceed rather from the wisdom of the prince, than the prince's wisdom from the goodness of his councils." And Dr, Davenant is positive, that this observation holds truer in England than perhaps in other countries. — For, "not one instance can be given, that things have been well administered in the realm, when the sovereign was defective in those abilities of the mind, which are requisite for empire."

The reason whereof is obvious from the nature of our government and its people. A free country, and a people jealous of their liberties, can never be satisfied, if any one subject should engross the prince. A minister, without associate in authority, has always been unfortunate. Wolsey, perhaps, the ablest man that ever had such a station, sunk at last under the weight of being a single minister.

But as many must here participate, by way of council, in the derivative power, it requires the greater penetration and wisdom in the prince, to judge amidst these numbers. For though all have the same right intentions

PRICES OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER 1764

Wheat 30s odd to 37s 5d. to 40s 10d. 37s 5d. to 40s 10d. 40s 10d. to 43s 6d. 43s 6d. to 46s 2d. 46s 2d. to 48s 8d. 48s 8d. to 51s 4d. 51s 4d. to 54s 0d. 54s 0d. to 56s 6d. 56s 6d. to 59s 2d. 59s 2d. to 61s 8d. 61s 8d. to 64s 4d. 64s 4d. to 67s 0d. 67s 0d. to 69s 6d. 69s 6d. to 72s 2d. 72s 2d. to 74s 8d. 74s 8d. to 77s 4d. 77s 4d. to 80s 0d. 80s 0d. to 82s 6d. 82s 6d. to 85s 2d. 85s 2d. to 87s 8d. 87s 8d. to 90s 4d. 90s 4d. to 93s 0d. 93s 0d. to 95s 6d. 95s 6d. to 98s 2d. 98s 2d. to 100s 0d. 100s 0d. to 102s 6d. 102s 6d. to 105s 2d. 105s 2d. to 107s 8d. 107s 8d. to 110s 4d. 110s 4d. to 113s 0d. 113s 0d. to 115s 6d. 115s 6d. to 118s 2d. 118s 2d. to 120s 0d. 120s 0d. to 122s 6d. 122s 6d. to 125s 2d. 125s 2d. to 127s 8d. 127s 8d. to 130s 4d. 130s 4d. to 133s 0d. 133s 0d. to 135s 6d. 135s 6d. to 138s 2d. 138s 2d. to 140s 0d. 140s 0d. to 142s 6d. 142s 6d. to 145s 2d. 145s 2d. to 147s 8d. 147s 8d. to 150s 4d. 150s 4d. to 153s 0d. 153s 0d. to 155s 6d. 155s 6d. to 158s 2d. 158s 2d. to 160s 0d. 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tions towards their country, and the same zeal for the service of their royal master, there will be a variety of opinions; and it requires a good understanding to form the best judgment upon their different advice; and much more so, when councils shall be suggested by ambition, intemperate zeal, and corrupt views, clothed with artful professions of fidelity and flowing eloquence.

For princes to be served by a set of men without faults is impossible: For man will be bad, unless he be compelled to be good by some necessity. And this necessity of being good must be imposed upon ministers of state and counsellors, by their sovereigns, whose chief object and endeavours should be to promote the honour and welfare of their dominions, and to gain the affections of their people. This is in princes the highest, and carries along with it all the other parts of wisdom.

Ministers of state contribute very much to root out faction, and to settle the minds of the people, when their own conduct is irreproachable; when it manifestly appears by all their actions, that they take more care of the common interest than to build up their own fortunes; when they are not over greedy for themselves; when they shew no endeavours to engross the prince, or to confine the royal favour only to their own private followers and creatures; when they do not so much consider who are their personal friends, as who best love, and can best serve the public; when they have disinterested minds, clean hands, and such undaunted spirits, as constantly to pursue what is right, and to avoid what is wrong, without regarding either to please or displease, the great or little vulgar, with a courage that rises from true sense and solid virtue; when they desire to have power and interest rather by their proper merits and endowments, than from the station they are in; and when they are of such a temper, that they can, like a Pitt and a Temple, with ease and satisfaction quit those posts, wherein they cannot be of service to the public, or which they can no longer hold with their own honour. — Such ministers only can cure and prevent civil dissensions, add strength to the prince, and lustre to the court.

Therefore it is most ruinous both to

the king and the subject, and to themselves, wherever men of mean, or no abilities for government, venture to approach the throne, and steer the helm of state. If they have not courage to face danger, nor prudence to avert it; if they cannot bear with the heats, follies, and passions of mankind; if they shrink under perils, and are too much elated with prosperity; if their genius be low and their thoughts high; if they have neither foresight, quick apprehension, nor solid judgment; they ought not, they should not presume to take upon them the administration of the national affairs. Because without excellent endowments, they deprive the prince of the confidence and affection of his subjects, provoke them to wrath by bad measures; and also, it is impossible for themselves long to keep their ground in a free country, where the injured people are inquisitive and jealous. Thus they may be called fortune's bubbles blown up, and suddenly blown down; and frequently have perished under the weight, which they were not strong enough to bear. On the contrary, it is impossible to carry on a good and wise government, if he who acts well is not thoroughly persuaded, that he shall be justified; and that intrigues, false insinuations, and malicious whispers, shall never be suffered to bear him down, whose integrity is perfect, and whose conduct is without reproach.

I shall therefore take my leave of you for the present, with this observation: As it is not consistent with the safety of princes, their wisdom, nor, indeed, their duty to God, to let their personal kindness to private men go so far, as to defend ministers, who, by their unskilfulness, negligence, or, perhaps, by high crimes, are become obnoxious to the whole people: so in such cases, heretofore, resolute, wise, and virtuous princes, have not regarded who were the majority, but where truth lay, and how the common welfare might be best consulted.

To the P R I N T E R.

S. I. R.

A Mistake having lately crept into the papers, relative to an inscription on a tomb-stone in St. Pancras church-yard, said to be *O. G. per beniam jamam, &c.* and to have some reference

ference to Oliver Cromwell, I beg leave to set the matter right; the real state of the case being as follows: On the stone which stands lower than those about it, and near the foot way going to the south door of the church, are engraven the letters and words following, O. W. (the W. in the centre of the O, like a kind of cypher) *per bonam famam & per infamiam, ob Jan. 31. An Dom. 1699. ætat 86. i. e.* "Obadiah, through evil report and good report, died 31 January, 1699, aged 86 years." This was no less a person than the famous Obadiah Walker, forty years fellow, and at length master of university college, and if not the author of the *Whole Duty of Man*, he, beyond a doubt, corrected the sheets of the first edition from the press, then lodging in a court near St. Swithin's church, Cannon-street. He was also author of a well received treatise on Education, of an excellent book on the Latin Particles, and of many tracts in the interest of the church of Rome. At the revolution he left the college, came to London, and was taken into the house of his generous and grate-

ful pupil, Dr. John Radcliffe, and there continued till his death. He was buried, at the doctor's expence, in Pancras church-yard, and the aforementioned tomb-stone erected over his ashes.

Mr. Walker frequently made use of all his rhetoric, and of every artifice his fertile mind could suggest, in order to reconcile the doctor to the church of Rome. Radcliffe was far from being the most patient man in the world; however he bore these attempts at his conversion, for some time, with much composure and satisfaction; but one evening, over a bottle, the attack was again renewed with more than ordinary vigour; the doctor put an end to the controversy, in the following words: "My good old master you are welcome to my house, table, chariot, any thing; but you well know how I was born at Wakefield, bred up by my parents in the principles of the church of England, was taught to persevere in the same by you at Oxford, and God d—n me if ever I forsake them in London." I am, Sir, your, &c.

ARISTARCHUS.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the late WAR,
continued from p. 392.

MARSHAL Daun being thus disappointed of any junction with the imperial army, he received, towards the end of Oct. a reinforcement from Laudohn's army, who after having possessed himself of Schweidnitz as before mentioned, was in no danger of being attacked by the king of Prussia. With the assistance of this reinforcement, the marshal resolved to storm Prince Henry's incampment, and on the 5th of November actually made himself master of several of the outposts, the Prussians after a brave defence having been obliged to retire; but these being reinforced by detachments from their camp, returned to the charge and recovered most of their posts; so that the marshal was obliged to retreat, and give over his design, which made him give up all hopes of being able to do any thing this campaign; therefore he presently after put his army into quarters of cantonment in and about Dresden. Upon this prince Henry likewise put his army into quarters of cantonment, with its left at

Meissen, and its right at Katzenhausen; and the army of the empire about the same time took up their winter-quarters with their left at Naumburg, and their right at Zwickaw; but this the Prussians thought was too near them, therefore as soon as the troops sent to Pomerania returned, that is to say, on the 6th of January, 1762, a large body, under the generals Platen and Wunch, marched from the Prussian quarters towards Naumburg, upon whose approach the Imperialists every where retreated with precipitation, but not without some loss, though not pursued to any distance by the Prussians, who contented themselves with taking and holding possession of Naumburg, Zeitz, Altenburg, and Zwickaw, by which they passed the rest of the winter with more ease and greater plenty in their quarters.

Now to return to the armies under the king of Prussia and general Laudohn, as his Prussian majesty could not think of besieging Schweidnitz at so late a season of the year, especially

as Laudohn had possessed himself of a strong camp near it, and as he could as little think of marching into Pomerania against the Russians, whilst Laudohn, with his army, was in Silesia, therefore soon after the beginning of November he put his army into quarters of cantonment near Breslau, and thereupon Laudohn cantoned his army likewise in and about Schweidnitz; after which his Prussian majesty set out for Breslau, where he arrived on the 9th, in order to make a strict enquiry into a conspiracy that had been but just then by mere accident discovered, of which conspiracy we had the following account published in our Gazette.

Magdebourg, Dec. 15. A Silesian gentleman of the name of Wargotsch, who has an estate near Strehlen, came often to the Prussian camp, where he was well received by the king of Prussia, and by his officers. He informed himself with great exactness, of every thing that passed in the army, and particularly of the disposition made of the troops in their quarters of cantonment; and, as the country thereabout was well known to him, he formed a project of surprizing his Prussian majesty, in the night of the first of December, which was to have been executed in this manner: A small body of resolute cavalry were to penetrate, in the night, into the suburbs of Strehlen, where his Prussian majesty lodged, to which they were immediately to set fire; and during the confusion that this must necessarily occasion, endeavour to seize and carry off the king of Prussia, which Wargotsch thought was very practicable, as the quarters were, at that time, slightly guarded.

The whole affair is reported to have been accidentally discovered by one of Wargotsch's own servants, who had often been employed to carry letters to a popish priest in a neighbouring village. These letters were directed to

an Austrian lieutenant colonel, and the priest had the care of transmitting them. The servant observing, when his master gave him the last letter, that he was uncommonly anxious about the safe delivery of it, and appearing to be in great agitation of mind, began to suspect that he was employed in a dangerous service; however he took the letter and promised to deliver it as usual; but, instead of that, carried it directly to Strehlen, where he put it into the hands of Mons. de Crusemark, the adjutant general, who immediately sent out two small parties of dragoons to seize Wargotsch and the priest, who were both made prisoners, but escaped afterwards. The trial of Wargotsch, who has been cited to appear, is actually carrying on before the tribunal called the Ober Ampt, in Breslau.

[To be continued in our next.]

An ingenious and useful Book of Agriculture intitled, Essays on Husbandry, &c. has been lately published. We shall from thence give our Readers the two following Extracts, as one of them may be of advantage to this Island, and the other to our new Conquests in America.

THE Apherroussi, or Arkennoussi of Switzerland, Trent, Carniola, &c. might probably thrive to great advantage in our bleak, barren, rocky, mountainous tracts of land: Even near the sea, * and in north or north easterly aspects, where something of this kind is much wanted. It is a species of pine or pinaster which grows on alps, and in alpine countries, where one would think it impossible that any tree could vegetate and prosper. The timber is large, and has many uses, especially within doors, or under cover. The branches resemble those of the pitch-tree, commonly called spruce fir: But the cones are more round in the middle, being of a purplish colour.

* If the arkennoussi will not thrive near the sea, there is, in particular, a maritime pine on the coasts of Tuscany near Pisa, and in many parts on the sea-coasts of France, Spain, and along the shores of the Adriatic, which well deserves to be propagated where plantations of them are wanted on the sea coast, or when other plantations there stand in need of being guarded and protected from sharp air and boisterous winds.

The timber of this tree has many uses. The tree itself affords its share of resin, and grows to a considerable size. There are three known sorts in Europe. — Fine prints of them, cut on wood, may be seen in Matthioli's Commentary on Dioscorides, l. i. c. 74. and in Du Hamel's traite des Arbres & Arbustes qui se cultivent en pleine terre, 4^e tom. II. pl. 22. &c. a Par. 1755.

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lour shaded with black. The bark of the trunk or bole of the tree is not reddish like the bark of a pine, but of a whitish cast, like that of the fir. The husk, or sort of shell, which incloses the kernels, is easily cracked, and the kernels are covered with a brown skin which peels off: They are about as large as a common pea, triangular like buck-wheat, and white and soft as a blanch'd almond, of an oily agreeable taste, but leaving in the mouth that small degree of asperity which is peculiar to wild fruits, and not unpleasing. These kernels make a part sometimes in a Swiss-desert:—They supply the place of mushroom-buttons in ragouts:—And are recommended also in consumptive cases on account of their balsamic oil.—Wainscoting, flooring, and other joiners work made with the planks of Apherrouli, are of a finer grain, and more beautifully variegated than deal, and the smell of the wood is more agreeable. From this tree is extracted a white, odoriferous resin. †

The Apherrouli is of an healthy vigorous nature, and will bear removing when it is young, even in dry warm weather. The wood makes excellent firing in stoves, ovens, and kilns, but is dangerous to be used on the hearth or in grates, being apt to splinter and fly to a considerable distance.

That I may be as distinct as lies in my power, with relation to this valuable European tree, † (at present little known to my ingenious countrymen, and not to be found in some of the best books on planting and gardening) it may be just worth while to observe, that it is the *pinus Cembra* of Mathioli and Linnaeus, the *pinus foliis quinis* in Haller, the *larix Semper-virens* in the German Ephemeris, the *libanus Carpathius* of some writers, and the *pin a cinque feuilles*, No. 20, in Du Hamel.—The common people in, and near Italy, sometimes call it *cirmoli*. [See the PLATE.]

* This tree is not called spruce from the German word, which signifies Prussian, but because the French in Canada gave it the name of *la Perusse*.—The leaves of it are put into beer.

† The curious reader may consult, on this and the like occasions, a very scarce piece, *De Arboribus Coniferis*, written about 200 years ago, by Pietro Belloni, or rather Bellin; for I am inclined to think he was a Frenchman.

‡ There is a most beautiful print of the apherrouli, cut on wood, in Du Hamel's *Couleur de plantis*, l. vi.

§ *Traite des Arbres & Arbustes*, &c. tom. II. pl. xxxii.

|| *Reflexions sur l'Agriculture*, 1760, 8vo. p. 27. [Ecrites par un gentilhomme dans le Service d'une cour de l'Allemagne.]

A poetical writer, in the last century, who was passionately fond of agriculture, appears to have painted a forest of mountain Apherrouli's, with as much justice and sublimity, as if he had sketched out the description at the feet of the Swiss-Alps:

Sublimi feriunt rorantes vertice nubes.—

—*Quantum despiciunt montana cacumina valles,*

Tantum illæ stantes in summo, montibus ipsis

Altius assurgunt; sic stabat turba gigantum,

Sic superinjecta frondoso Pelio Ossa.

Stabant terrores superum. §

—On forests, forests rise,
Till the top branches touch the dewy skies.—

As Alpine cliffs o'er shade the vales below,

So these hang nodding o'er th' aerial brow

Of Alps.—Earth's giants thus provok'd the fight,

[While Pelion groan'd o'er-pil'd with Ossa's height]

A terror to the gods!—

Since writing thus far, I learn from good authority, that the Apherrouli grows in great abundance on the most mountainous and coldest parts of the Briançonnois, where it is called, by the natives, *Alviez*. It bears some resemblance to the white Canada-pine, which is better known in England by the name of Weymouth-pine.

And some pages further, the same author adds as follows:

“No part of natural history is less studied than the discovery of water-colours for miniature painting, washing prints and maps, and, above all, useful tinctures for dyers. Here opens a new field for the ingenious naturalist and chymist to walk in.—The American isles are almost totally exhausted of their indigo; and something may soon be wanted by way of succedaneum—Now many plants, says an ingenious foreigner || (that, like the anil

and

and * several others, contain a deep green juice) have in them likewise a blue tincture, if we could discover the means, by a proper fermentation, of discharging a certain yellow cast that eclipses the blue.

Of the prime sort of indigo, a native of Mexico, which is held in the highest esteem, I am not enabled to give the reader a true drawing; nor can I say that any attempts have been made to raise it, either in our colonies or the French ones. But there is a second very useful sort (and concerning this more shall be said immediately) which, I believe, grows wild in South Carolina, as well as in Louisiana, and some of the better parts of Canada.†—Now, provided the Guatimalla, or Mexican, sort, may not happen to succeed in this our newly-acquired country, or in case it requires more care than planters are willing to bestow, then the wild indigo (for I give it this name in contradistinction to the manured cultivated Guatimalla-Indigo) may be raised and encouraged in Canada without the least fear of ill success; which may be proved, if it were necessary, beyond all contradiction.

The French colonists of Canada (whilst they had opportunity) were very remiss in this respect; for, instead of bestowing due culture on their own native plant, they have without variation, procured seeds from the islands.

It is much to be believed, that the indigo-plants, on the continent of Louisiana and Mexico, are of the same kind. My reason is, they are reported to agree in size, juiciness, and a more lively colour in their green leaves.

We have here given a faithful representation of the native indigo-plant of North America, drawn upon the spot by M. du Pratz. [See the PLATE.]

But however, setting aside the raising of this sort of Indigo which I have called wild, merely from compliance with the common manner of speaking, as it has never been cultivated by just rules of art, it may sufficiently reward our colonists, till such time as ingenious cultivators from England have examined more thoroughly into the matter, to raise, what is more generally called, the wild indigo of the French and British islands.

This plant affords a colour very nearly equal to that of the other. Being of an hardy nature, no great attention is required in its culture; and, as it is a larger plant, will produce equal profit to the proprietor, with small expence and less care.‡

I am convinced that one of the most advantageous methods of raising an indigo-plantation is to manage it as lucerne is sometimes managed, that is to say, drill the seeds in lines, with intervals of three feet four inches, keep the field free from weeds, and make use of the hoe-plough thrice a year. This will produce a larger and finer crop than by making the rows fifteen inches asunder, which is the common practice in the English and French islands.

An acre of rich land well managed, will, as I am informed, afford 500lb. weight of indigo in twelve months, and ten English labourers are sufficient to manage twenty acres, and employ themselves occasionally on other matters.

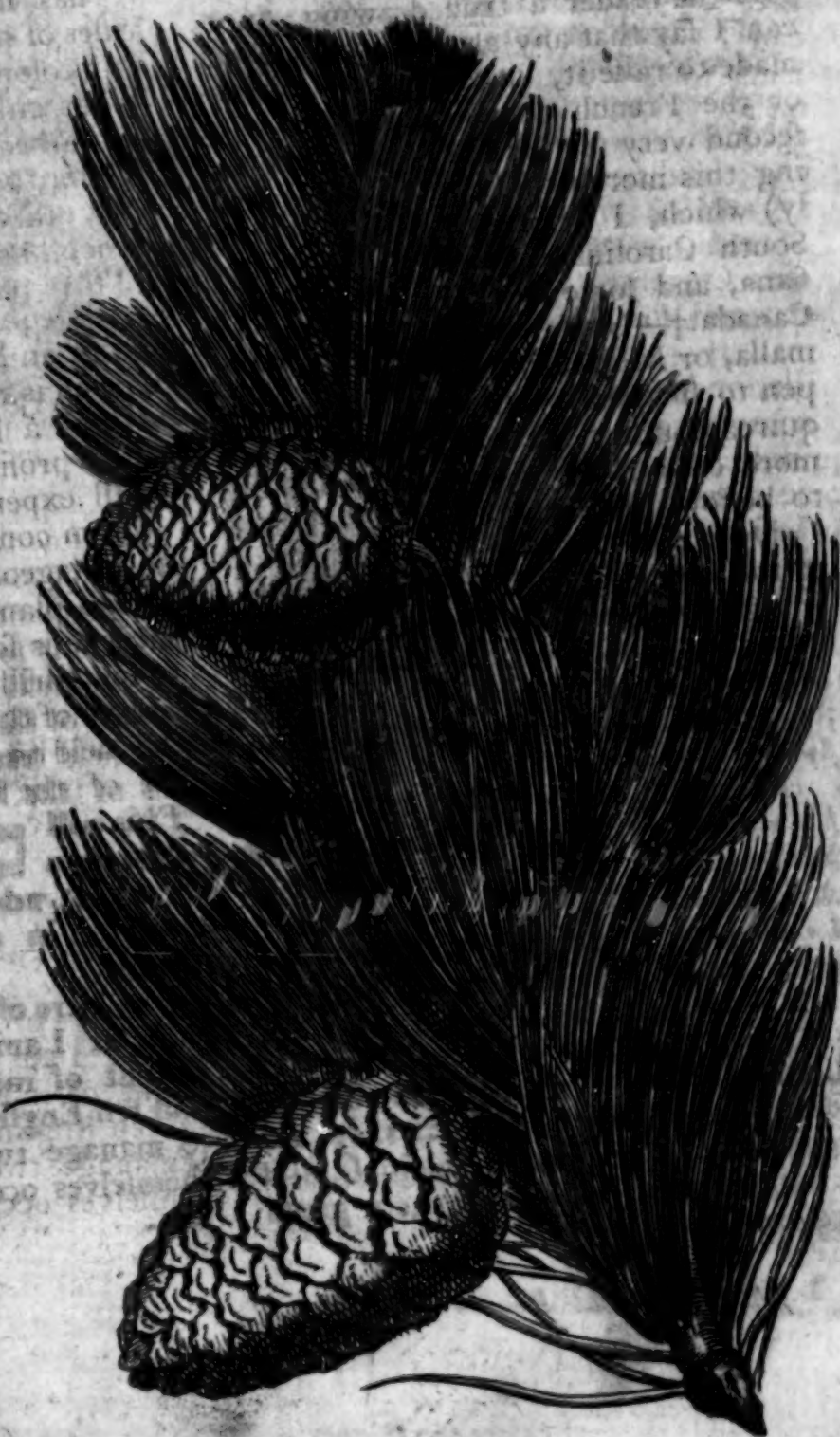
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* *Anil* is the old English name for the indigo-plant. See the index to Lovel's *Herbal*, printed in 1659. Morrison also gives the same name to indigo in his book of plants, published at Oxford in the last century. Linnaeus calls this plant *indigofera*.

† The writer of these Essays is sensible that many of the vegetables taken notice of in this article relating to Canada, are, at present, only natives of Louisiana; but flatters himself, that he is so far experienced in matters of culture, as to pronounce that almost any vegetable which flourishes in Louisiana, may, with due care and management, be cultivated successfully in the better parts of Canada: And here, by Canada, he means all the land which the English formerly claimed under the denomination of *Carolana*.

‡ There is also a little shrub called the *bastard-indigo* (*amorpha*, Linnæi) which many have thought may be raised in England in an open garden; more, perhaps, for curiosity and its singular appearance, than as any object of real advantage. Some of these plants in France, though exposed to the air, supported the winters of 1753 and 1754. It is true, many of the branches were destroyed by the severity of the season, but the plants pushed forth with vigour at spring, and formed an agreeable bush. In the cold season it may not be amiss to spread some mulch over the roots.

A Branch of the APHERNOUSLI-TREE



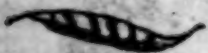
Indigo Plant.



Flower



Pod



Leaves



Indigo after cutting

Seeds



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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, being the third session of the twelfth Parliament of Great Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 398.

THEIR title to this freedom is founded upon the common law, and consequently is a stronger title than they can acquire by any order they can make: They may explain it by an order of their house, but it can neither be increased nor diminished by any method but by an act of parliament, and they took care that it should not be diminished by the above mentioned act of the 12th of King William; therefore I was surprized to hear, that a protest was entered upon their journals against their agreeing to the resolutions of the commons relating to seditious libels; for if an indictment should be found, or an information filed, against a peer for writing and publishing a seditious libel, will any one say, that he could by that resolution be compelled by imprisonment to appear? I am convinced, no court in the kingdom would think so: If he did not appear, they would proceed against his estate as usual by summons and distress infinite; but would never think of attaching his person, as this resolution does not in the least incroach upon the privilege of peerage; but I shall hereafter have occasion to consider seditious or scandalous libels and such petty crimes, for some new law, or some explanation or amendment of the said act of the 12th of King William, does seem to be necessary, as privilege of parliament is now come to be perpetual.

Though this affair with regard to Mr. Wilkes himself was now over, yet it occasioned some farther proceedings in this session, which I shall take notice of after I have given an account of the two grand committees of supply, and of ways and means, the former of which was established on the 25th of November, and was from thence continued, by several adjournments, to the 6th of April inclusive, and the resolutions of the said committee, as agreed to by the house, were as followeth.

DECEMBER 5.

1. That there be granted to his majesty, for the marriage portion of her royal highness the Princess Augusta, his majesty's sister

l.	s.	d.
80000	0	0
2. That 16000 men be employed for the sea service, for 1764, including 4287 marines.
3. That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining them for thirteen months, including ordnance for sea service

832000	0	0
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911000 0 0

DECEMBER 6.

1. That a number of land forces, including 2739 invalids, amounting to 17532 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for 1764.
2. For defraying the charge of the said number of men, for guards, garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey and Jersey, for 1764, That there be granted to his majesty a sum not exceeding*

617704	17	10	3
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3. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, including those in garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Quebec, for 1764

372774	6	4	4
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4. For the pay of the general, and general staff officers, in Great Britain, for 1764

11322	7	3
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* The words in Italics are to be repeated at the end of every resolution, except the 1st of January 27th, and the second of April 7th.

Sept. 1764.

K k k

5. Upon

5. Upon account, for the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines for 1764 30188 18 0
6. Upon account, for the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces, reduced and disbanded in the year 1763, and such as are to be reduced and disbanded in the year 1764 125455 13 0
7. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards for 1764 2605 13 0
8. To enable his majesty to defray the charge of the subsidies due to the duke of Brunswick, pursuant to treaties, for the year 1764 43901 3 7 1/2
9. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea and marine officers, for 1764 398568 11 9
10. For carrying on the building of four houses for the officers of the hospital lately erected at Plymouth 3000 0 0
11. Upon account, to be applied by the commissioners or governors of Greenwich hospital, for the support and relief of seamen worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country, who shall not be provided for within the hospital 10000 0 0
12. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land service for 1764 173080 8 6
13. For defraying the expence of services performed by the said office, and not provided for by parliament, in 1763 52359 8 1

Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships for 1764 1840961 9 6 1/2

- JANUARY 17. 1. That provision be made for enabling his majesty to satisfy all such bills, payable in course of the navy and victualling offices, and for transports, made out on or before the 31st of December 1762, as were not converted into annuities, after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, amounting to 179129 6 6
2. Towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum, to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by parliament 10000 0 0

FEBRUARY 2. Towards enabling the commissioners for putting in execution an act made in the second year of his majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for paving, &c. the streets of Westminster, &c.* more effectually to perform the trusts reposed in them, one sum, part thereof, not exceeding 5000l. to be paid to the said commissioners, on or before the 5th of April, 1764, and another sum, not exceeding 5000l. the other part thereof, to be paid to them, on or before the 5th of April, 1765 10000 0 0

FEBRUARY 6. For paying off, and discharging the exchequer bills made out, by virtue of an act passed last session, intituled, *An act for raising a certain sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for 1763, and for further appropriating, &c.* and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session 1800000 0 0

MARCH 1. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum issued thereout, for the half year's payment due the 29th of Septem-

ber 1763, on the annuities after the rate of 41. per cent. per ann. granted in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in and cancelled, pursuant to an act made in the last session.

2. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July, 1763, of the several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund by an act of the 31st of the reign of his late majesty, for paying annuities to the bank of England, in respect of five millions borrowed towards the supply of 1758.

3. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 10th of October, 1763, of the several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry, which were made a fund, by an act of the last session, for paying annuities, in respect of 3500000l. borrowed towards the supply of 1763.

4. To make good to his majesty the like sum, which has been issued, by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this house.

5. For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred between the 20th of February, 1763, and the 25th of December following, and not provided for by parliament.

6. (Out of the monies or savings remaining of the grant in last session, for pay of the troops of the duke of Brunswick, and for subsidies, and of the grants in several former sessions, for defraying the charge of five battalions, serving in the late army in Germany, with a corps of artillery) towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred from the 20th of February, 1763, to the 25th of December following, and not provided for by parliament.

7. (Out of certain savings of public monies, and out of monies arisen by the sale of his majesty's stores in Germany and Portugal, which have been paid to the paymaster general of his majesty's land forces) towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred from the 20th of February, 1763, to the 25th of December following, and not provided for by parliament.

8. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1764.

9. To make good a deficiency in the sum voted last session, upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital for 1763.

10. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for 1764.

11. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of Nova Scotia, for 1764.

12. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1763, to the 24th of June, 1764.

13. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of East Florida, and other incidental expences attending

69671

41223

36699

7350

823876

102469

61088

103794

18331

1696

5703

4031

attending

attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1763, to the 24th of June, 1764. 3700 0 0

14. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of West Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1763, to the 24th of June, 1764. 5700 0 0

15. Upon account, for defraying the expence attending general surveys of his majesty's dominions in North America, for 1764. 1818 9 0

16. To be applied towards encouraging and enabling John Blake, Esq; further to carry into execution the plan concerted by him, for the better supplying the cities of London and Westminster with fish at moderate rates. 2500 0 0

MARCH 13.

1. Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy. 650000 0 0
2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of 1763. 129489 0 0

MARCH 19.

For paying a bounty, for 1764, of 2s. 6d. per day to fifteen chaplains, and of 2s. per day to fifteen more chaplains, who have served longest on board his majesty's ships of war, provided it appears, by the books of the said ships, that they have been actually borne and mustered thereon, for the space of four years, during the late war with France and Spain; and provided likewise, that such chaplains do not enjoy the benefit of some ecclesiastical living, or preferment, from the crown, or otherwise, of the present annual value of 50l. 1231 0 6

MARCH 22.

1. To enable the commissioners appointed by virtue of an act made in the second year of the present reign, intitled, *An act for vesting certain lands, &c. to make compensation to the several owners and proprietors of such lands, &c. in the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Southampton, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act, and for damages done to the lands adjacent.* 545 13 0

2. Upon account for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1764. 80000 0 0

APRIL 2.

To make good the interest of the several principal sum to be paid in pursuance of the said act for vesting certain lands, &c. to the 24th of June 1764. 80545 15 0

APRIL 5.

1. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hospital, to maintain and educate such children, as were received into the said hospital, on, or before the 25th of March, 1760, from the 31st of December, 1763 exclusive, to the 31st of December, 1764, inclusive; and to be issued and paid, for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever. 38347 10 0

2. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa. 20000 0 0

3. To enable his majesty to make good to Samuel Touchet, of London, merchant, all the expence he has incurred in fitting out several vessels employed in the late successful expedition for the reduction of the French forts and settlements in the river Senegal, and to satisfy to him all claims and demands.

mands whatsoever, on the commissioners of his majesty's navy, or on any officer, or officers, employed in the said expedition, for such of the said vessels as were lost, or taken into his majesty's service

APRIL 7.

1. Upon account, towards discharging such unsatisfied claims and demands for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due by the reports of the commissioners appointed by his majesty, for examining and stating such claims and demands

2. That the sum of 179906l. 2s. 8d. arising from certain savings made upon the non-effective accounts of several regiments, and reserved in the office of the paymaster general, be granted to his majesty, upon account, towards discharging such unsatisfied claims and demands for expences, incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due by the reports of the said commissioners

3. On account, towards assisting his majesty to grant a reasonable succour in money to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to treaty

Sum total of the supplies granted in this session

And now with regard to the provisions made for raising these supplies I must observe, that on the 5th of December, after the house had agreed to the resolutions of the committee of supply, which were that day reported, it was resolved, that the house would, on the 7th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; from which time the said committee was, by order, continued from time to time, to the 9th of April, and came to the following resolutions, which were, upon the report, agreed to by the house, as follows:

DECEMBER 8.

1. That the duties on malt, &c. be continued to the 24th of June, 1765, 750,000l.

2. That a land tax of 4s. in the pound be raised, in the usual manner, for one year, from the 25th of March, 1764, 2037854l. 19s. 11d.

FEB. 6.

That all persons interested in, or intitled unto, such of the bills payable in course of the navy or victualling offices, or for transports, made out on or before the 31st day of December 1762, as have not been converted into annuities, after the rate of 4l. per centum per annum, in pursuance of an act of the last session of parliament,

who shall, on or before the first day of March next, carry the same (after having had the interest, due thereupon to the 25th day of March 1763 inclusive, computed and marked upon the said bills, at the navy or victualling office respectively) to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, to be marked and certified, by him or his paymaster, to the governor and company of the bank of England, shall be intitled unto, and have an annuity, transferrable at the bank of England, for the principal and interest due on the said bills, after the rate of 4l. per centum per annum, commencing from the said 25th day of March 1763, in lieu of all other interest, until redeemed by parliament, the said annuities to be charged upon the sinking fund, and the sums which shall be issued out of the sinking fund, for payment of the said annuities, to be, from time to time, replaced out of the next aids to be granted in parliament.

FEB. 9.

That the proposal of the bank, for advancing the sum of one million on exchequer bills: and for paying the sum of 110000l. into the exchequer, upon such terms and conditions as are therein mentioned, be accepted, 1,110000l.

FEB. 21.

1. That the act 9 Geo. II. chap. 37. is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

med. 11a. That the act of 2 Geo. II. chap. 19, is near expiring, and fit to be continued. 13. That so much of an act of 8 Geo. II. chap. 11, as relates to the importation of wood and timber, and of the goods commonly called lumber, therein particularly enumerated, from any of his majesty's plantations or colonies in America, free from all customs and impositions whatsoever, is near expiring and fit to be continued. MARCH 18.

1. That a duty of 11. 9d. sterling money, per hundred weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all foreign coffee, imported from any place (except from Great Britain) into the British colonies and plantations in America. 2. That a duty of six pence, sterling money, per pound weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all foreign indico, imported into the said colonies and plantations. 3. That a duty of 71. sterling money, per ton, be laid upon all wine of the growth of the Madeiras, or of any other island or place, lawfully imported from the respective place of the growth of such wine, into the said colonies and plantations. 4. That a duty of 10s. sterling money, per ton, be laid upon all Portugal, Spanish, or any other wine (except French wine) imported from Great Britain, into the said colonies and plantations. 5. That a duty of 2s. sterling money, per pound weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or Herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East-India, imported from Great Britain, into the said colonies and plantations. 6. That a duty of 2s. and sixpence, sterling money, per piece, be laid upon all calicoes, painted, dyed, printed, or stained, in Persia, China or East-India, imported from Great Britain into the said colonies and plantations. 7. That a duty of 3s. sterling money, per piece, be laid upon all foreign linen cloth, called Cambric, and upon all French lawns imported from Great Britain, into the said colonies and plantations. 8. That a duty of 7s. sterling money, per hundred weight avoirdupois, be laid upon all coffee, shipped in any British colony or plantation in America, being the place of the growth thereof, in order to be exported or conveyed to any other place, except to Great Britain. 9.

That a duty of one half penny, sterling money, per pound weight avoirdupois, be laid upon all pimento shipped in any British colony or plantation in America, being the place of the growth thereof, in order to be exported or conveyed to any other place except to Great Britain. 10. That an act, made in the 6th Geo. II. chap. 13, be continued until the 30th of September 1764. 11. That the said act be, with amendments, made perpetual, from the 29th day of September 1764. 12. That, from and after the said 29th day of September, 1764, in lieu of the duty granted by the said act upon molasses and syrups, a duty of three pence sterling money per gallon, be laid upon all molasses and syrups of the growth, product, or manufacture, of any foreign American colony or plantation imported into the British colonies and plantations in America. 13. That the produce of all the said duties, and also of the duties which shall from and after the said 29th day of September 1764 be raised, by virtue of the said act, made in the sixth year of the reign of his said late majesty king George the second, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, and there reserved, to be from time to time disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expenses of defending, protecting, and securing, the British colonies and plantations in America. 14. That, towards further defraying the said expenses, it may be proper to charge certain stamp duties in the said colonies and plantations. 15. That there be not any drawback allowed of any part of the rate or duty commonly called the old subsidy upon any foreign goods (except wines) of the growth, production, or manufacture, of Europe, or the East Indies, exported from this kingdom, to the British colonies and plantations in America. 16. That there be not any drawback allowed of any part of any rate or duty upon any white calicoes, or foreign linens, exported from this kingdom, to the British colonies and plantations in America. 17. That the duties imposed in the British colonies and plantations in America, by an act made in the 25th Year of the reign of King Charles the second, intitled, *an act for the encouragement of the Greenland and East-land trades, and for the better securing the* Plantation

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plantation trade, be declared to be sterling Money. 18. That the importation of rum and spirits, of the produce or manufacture of any foreign American colony or plantation, into the British colonies and plantations in America, be prohibited. 19. That the annuities, granted *anno* 1761, for a certain term of 99 Years, from the 5th day of January 1761, transferable at the bank of England, be, from the 5th day of January 1764, with the consent of the several proprietors, added to and made a joint stock with, the annuities which were granted *anno* 1762, for a certain term of 99 years, from the 5th day of January 1762, transferable at the Bank of England; and that the charges and expences thereof be charged upon, and paid out of, the sinking fund, in the same and like manner as those of the said annuities granted *anno* 1762, are paid and payable; and that such persons as shall not, on or before the 1st day of June, 1764, signify their dissent in book to be opened at the bank of England for that purpose, shall be deemed and taken to assent thereto. 20. That the 3 per cent annuities, granted *anno* 1761, in respect of the sum of twelve millions borrowed towards the supply of the year 1761, together with the charges and expences attending the same, be, with the like consent of the several proprietors thereof, charged upon and made payable out of, the sinking fund. 21. That all the monies that have arisen, since the 5th day of January 1764, or that shall and may hereafter arise, of the produce of the additional duty upon strong beer and ale, which was made a fund for payment of the 3 per cent annuities, granted in respect of the sum of twelve millions borrowed by virtue of an act 1 Geo. III. towards the supply of the year 1761, and also of the annuities for a certain term of 99 years, granted in respect of the same sum, be carried to and made part of, the sinking fund. 22. That, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of two millions, out of such monies, as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the sinking fund. 2,000,000.

MARCH 13.

1. That an additional duty of 2s. sterling money, per hundred weight

avoids, be laid upon all white or clayed sugars, of the produce or manufacture of any foreign American colony or plantation imported into any British colony or plantation in America. 2. That the produce of the said additional duty be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, and there reserved to be, from time to time, disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British colonies and plantations in America. 3. That upon all wines (except French wines) exported as merchandize, from this kingdom, to the British colonies and plantations in America, a drawback be allowed of all the duties paid on the importation of such wines, except 2s. 6d. per ton, part of the additional duty of 4s. per ton, granted by an act made in the last session of parliament; and also except such part of the duties paid upon wines, imported by strangers or aliens, or in foreign ships, as exceeds what would have been payable upon such wines, if the same had been imported by British subjects and in British ships. 4. That no allowance be made for leakage, upon the importation of any wines into this kingdom, unless such wines be imported directly from the place of their growth, or from the usual place of their first shipping, except only Madeira wines, imported from any of the British colonies or plantations in America, or from the East Indies. 5. That any person, or persons, be permitted to import, in ships belonging to his majesty's subjects, whale fins, taken from whales caught, by any of his majesty's subjects, in the gulph or river of St. Lawrence, or in any seas on the coasts of any of his majesty's colonies in America, without paying any custom, subsidy, or duty, for the same (other than and except the rate or duty commonly called the old subsidy) for the term of seven years, from the 1st day of December, 1763.

MARCH 13.

1. That the persons interested in, or intitled unto, all or any of the bills payable in course of the navy or victualling offices, or for transports, made out on or before the 31st of December 1763, which in pursuance of a resolution of this house of the 6th of February last, have been delivered to

to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, in order to be converted into annuities, as mentioned in the said resolution, and who, instead of such annuities, shall chuse to receive the principal and interest due on such bills to the time of the payment thereof, and shall, in books to be opened for that purpose, at the office of the said treasurer, express their consent thereunto, on or before the thirty-first day of this present instant March, shall be entitled to receive such principal and interest in discharge of the said bills, out of the money granted to his majesty in this session of parliament, towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, upon their delivering up the notes or receipts issued for the same, in like manner as if they had not delivered the said bills to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, according to the resolution of this house of the 6th of February last; and that such of the said bills for and in respect whereof such consent shall not be so expressed on or before the thirty-first day of this present instant March, be converted into annuities as mentioned in the said resolution, and consolidated with the annuities granted by an act of the last session of parliament, to satisfy certain navy, victualling and transport bills, and ordnance debentures. 2. That the duties now payable upon beaver skins imported into Great Britain, from his majesty's dominions in America, do cease, determine, and be no longer paid. 3. That, in lieu of the said former duties there be granted to his majesty a duty of one penny, to be paid upon the importation of every beaver skin into Great Britain, from his majesty's dominions in America. 4. That there be granted to his majesty a duty of 7d. upon each beaver skin, or piece of such skin, exported from Great Britain. 5. That there be granted to his majesty a duty of 1s. 6d. per pound, for all beaver wool exported from Great Britain. 6. That the said duties be made applicable to the same purposes, to which the former duties upon beaver skins were applied. 7. That no drawback be allowed upon beaver skins exported from Great Britain. **MARCH 22.** 1. That there be raised by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session, and such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on or before the 5th of April, 1765, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged, and received in payment the sum of 800000 l. 2. That the sum of 3497 l. 9 s. 9d. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, being the surplus of the several duties upon beer and ale, granted by an act of the first of his majesty's reign, after satisfying all charges and incumbrances thereupon, to the 3th of January, 1764, be issued and applied, towards making good the supply granted in this session. 3. That such part of the sum of 150000 l. granted in the last session for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia for one year, beginning the 1st of March, 1763, as shall remain in the receipt of the exchequer, after the said charge is satisfied, be issued and applied, towards raising the supply granted in this session. 4. That the act of the 13th of Geo. II. chap. 28, is near expiring and fit to be continued. 5. That the act of the 6th of Geo. II. chap. 33, is near expiring and fit to be continued. 6. That the act of the 22d of Geo II. chap. 45, is near expiring, and fit to be continued. As the produce of many of these resolutions cannot now be certainly known, I shall briefly state the produce of such of them as can now be ascertained as follows:

By the two resolutions of December the 8th	2587854	19	11
By the resolution of February the 9th	1110000	0	0
By the 22d resolution of March the 10th	2000000	0	0
By the first and second resolutions of March the 22d	803457	9	9

Sum total of the liquidated provisions made by the committee of ways and means	6701352	9	8
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Deficiency to be made good by the unknown produce of the other provisions, or by some future session of parliament	4011210	8	11
	Towards		

Towards making good this deficiency something will probably arise from the third resolution of March the 22d, as all the regiments of militia that were in actual service were dismissed soon after the 23th of March, 1763; and there will be some saving upon the 6th resolution of the committee of supply agreed to December the 6th, as several of the reduced officers have already been put upon whole pay, and more may, before the end of the year, if any new vacancies should happen. Then, as to the first resolution of the committee of supply agreed to January 27th, we have reason to think that the whole will be saved; for as navy bills sold at 10 l. per cent. discount, at the end of March, 1764, and the lowest of our 4 l. per cent. annuities then sold for above 93 l. per cent. every man could get at the rate of 3 l. if not 4 l. per cent. profit, by converting his navy bills into 4 l. per cent. annuities, from whence we may presume, that no part, or but a very small part, of the sum granted by this resolution was ever called for. This, indeed, increased our national debt, but it diminished the sum total of the supplies, and consequently it diminishes this deficiency. But still a deficiency of about 800000 l. will remain to be made good by the taxes now imposed upon our colonies and plantations in America; and whether the annual produce of these taxes will amount to

such a large sum is very much to be doubted; for as the stamp duty, proposed by the 14th resolution of March the 10th, has not been enacted, the other taxes to be raised in America are all to be raised by way of customs or duties upon importation, and not by way of excise; and therefore, I am afraid, that many difficulties will occur in raising them, in countries where smuggling is so practicable, and where it may perhaps be found difficult to get juries to condemn.

For this reason it may be supposed, that a considerable part of this deficiency must remain to be made good out of the first aids, or supplies, to be granted in the next session, over and above the 800000 l. raised by loans or exchequer bills, by virtue of the first resolution of the committee of ways and means, agreed to March the 21d; and out of the first aids, or supplies, to be granted for the service of the year 1766, the million raised by exchequer bills pledged to the bank by virtue of the resolution of the said committee of February the 9th, must be paid off; because after the 5th of April, 1766, they may be paid to, and must be received as ready money by, any receiver or collector of the public revenue; so that, beside the two millions taken from the sinking fund, we have really contracted a new debt of 2811000 l. as follows:

By the above stated deficiency of ways and means	1011000
By the exchequer bills pledged to the bank	1000000
And by the exchequer bills, to be provided for next session	800000
Total	2811000
But then we have paid off a very large sum of old debts, beside providing for the current service, as follows:	
By the 8th and 13th resolutions of December the 6th	962600
By the first resolution of January the 27th	792190
By the resolution of February the 6th	1000000
By the first seven and the 9th resolutions of March the 11th	1071000
By the first and second resolutions of March the 13th	779477
By the first resolution of March the 22d	154500
By the resolution of April the 2d	700000
By the third resolution of April the 5th	300000
And by the three resolutions of April the 7th	500000

Total of debts paid off 8573767

And if we deduct this sum from the sum total of the supplies granted for this current year, we may pretty nearly be enabled to pay the balance of the year 1764.

guess what must be the future annual expence of this nation in time of peace, viz.

For the answering of which we have a clear public revenue by the land tax of about

And by the annual malt tax of about

Total clear revenue

Ballance to be made good by the new taxes imposed upon our people in America

Thus, if peace continues, we shall, after the year 1766, be able to apply the whole of the sinking fund to the payment of the national debt, which, if it now produces two millions a year, will pay off and discharge the whole of our redeemable public debt in less than 37 years, even supposing we reckon the interest at no more than 3l. per cent per ann^u. But as it is not probable that this nation can continue so long in a profound tranquility, especially considering our present connexion with the continent of Europe, and the advantage which our most restless neighbour, and most inveterate enemy, may make of that connection, I hope some great genius will soon appear, and get the lead in our administration, who not only can, but will dare, to take the proper method for adding greatly to our clear public revenue, without oppressing our labouring poor, distressing our industrious tradesmen, or incroaching upon our liberties; for every other scheme for paying off the national debt, but that of increasing the public revenue, will, I fear, upon trial be found illusory, if not pernicious; and if we attempt to increase it by new or additional duties upon consumption, we shall put a final end not only to our constitution, but to our trade and manufactures, as it will be impossible to sell any of our home produce at a foreign market, unless we can sell them at least as cheap as such commodities can be sold by our rivals.

Now, with regard to the resolutions of these two committees, I shall observe that they were all agreed to without any remarkable opposition, except the third of April 5th of which I shall hereafter have occasion to take some notice: Nay, the first resolution of December the 5th was agreed to *unanimously*, and as this is an article of expence we shall not be here-

after put to; therefore the sum hereby granted may be deducted from what is computed to be the sum annually necessary for the current service in time of peace, as some other articles may likewise be, amounting with this, in the whole, to 103967l. 17s. and 9d. farthing; and some others will, I hope, be every year diminishing, such as the 6th and 10th of December, the 6th, 8th, and 10th of March the 1st, that of March the 19th, and the 1st of April the 5th; all which future savings will serve to answer any accidental article of expence that may hereafter occur, or the deficiency, if any should happen, in the new American fund.

[To be continued in our next.]

Of Books and Writers. From Mr. Shenstone's Works.

It is often asserted by pretenders to singular penetration, that the assistance fancy is supposed to draw from wine, is merely imaginary and chimerical: That all which the poets have urged on this head, is absolute rant and enthusiasm; and has no foundation in truth or nature. I am inclined to think otherwise. Judgment, I readily allow, derives no benefit from the noblest cordial. But persons of a phlegmatick constitution, have those excellencies often suppressed, of which their imagination is truly capable, by reason of a lentor, which wine may naturally remove. It raises low spirits to a pitch necessary for the exertion of fancy. It confutes the "*Non est tanti*," so frequently a maxim with speculative persons. It quickens that ambition, or that social bias, which makes a person wish to shine, or to please. Ask what tradition says of Mr. Addison's conversation. But instances in point of conversation come within every one's observance. Why

then may it not be allowed to produce the same effects in writing?

The affected phrases I hate most, are those on which your half-wits found their reputation. Such as pretty trifter, fair plaintiff, lovely architect, &c.

Doctor Young has a surprizing knack of bringing thoughts from a distance, from their lurking places, in a moment's time.

There is nothing so disagreeable in works of humour as an insipid, unsupported, vivacity; the very husks of drollery; bottled small-beer; a man out-riding his horse; lewdness and impotence; a fiery actor in a phlegmatick scene; an illiterate, and stupid preacher discoursing upon Urim and Thummim, and beating the pulpit cushion in such manner, as though he would make the dust and the truth fly out of it at once.

An editor, or a translator, collects the merits of different writers; and, forming all into a wreath, bestows it on his author's tomb. The thunder of Demosthenes, the weight of Tully, the judgment of Tacitus, the elegance of Livy; the sublimity of Homer; the majesty of Virgil, the wit of Ovid, the propriety of Horace, the accuracy of Terence, the brevity of Phædrus, and the poignancy of Juvenal (with every name of note he can possibly recall to mind) are given to some antient scrib-ler, in whom affectation and the love of novelty disposes him to find out beauties.

Humour and Vanbrugh against wit and Congreve.

The vacant skull of a pedant generally furnishes out a throne and a temple for vanity.

May not the custom of scraping when we bow, be derived from the antient custom of throwing the shoes backwards, off their feet?

"A bird in the air shall carry the tale, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter." Such is also the present phrase—"A little bird told it me,"—says nurse—

The preference which some give to Virgil before Homer is often owing to complexion: Some are more formed to enjoy the grand; and others the beautiful. But as for invention and sublimity, the most shining qualities of imagination, there is surely no compa-

risson between them.—Yet I enjoy Virgil more.

Agreeable ideas rise in proportion as they are drawn from inanimates, from vegetables, from animals, and from human creatures.

One reason why the sound is sometimes an echo to the sense, is that the pleasantest objects have often the most harmonious names annexed to them.

A man of a merely argumentative cast, will read poetry as prose; will only regard the *quantum* it contains of solid reasoning: Just as a clown attacks a desert, considering it as so much victuals, and regardless of those lively or emblematical decorations, which the cook, for many sleepless nights, has endeavoured to bestow upon it.

Notwithstanding all that Rousseau has advanced so very ingeniously upon plays and players, their profession is, like that of a painter, one of the imitative arts, whose means are pleasure, and whose end is virtue. They both alike, for a subsistence, submit themselves to public opinion: And the dishonour that has attended the last profession, seems not easily accountable.

As there are evidently words in English poetry that have all the force of a dactyle and if, properly inserted, have no small beauty on that account, it seems absurd to contract, or print them otherwise than at length.

"The loose wall tottering o'er the trembling "shade,"

Ogilvy's Day of Judgment.

"Trembling" has also the force of a dactyle in a less degree—but cannot be written otherwise.

I have sometimes thought Virgil so remarkably musical, that were his lines read to a musician wholly ignorant of the language, by a person of capacity to give each word it's proper accent, he would not fail to distinguish in it, all the graces of harmony.

I think I can observe a peculiar beauty in the addition of a short syllable, at the end of a blank verse: I mean, however, in blank dialogue. In other poetry it is as sure to flatten; which may be discerned in Prior's translation of Callimachus, viz.—"the holy victim—Dietæan hearst "thou—Birth, Great Rhea—Inferior Rep-tile—" &c. &c. for the translation

abounds with them, and is rendered by that means prosaic.

The case is only, prose being an imitation of common life, the nature of an ode requires that it should be lifted some degrees higher.

But in dialogue, the language ought never to leave nature the least out of sight, and especially, were pity is to be produced, it appears to receive an advantage from the melancholy flow this syllable occasions. Let me produce a few instances from Otway's tragedy of the unhappy marriage; and, in order to form a judgment, let the reader substitute a word of equal import, but of a syllable less, in the place of the instances I produce. (Some instances are numberless, where they familiarize and give an ease to dialogue.)

—“Sure my ill fate, upon me”

—“Why was I not laid in my peaceful grave,

“With my poor parents, and at rest as they are?”

—“I never see you now—you have been kinder.”

—“Why was I made with all my sex's softness,

Yet want the cunning to conceal it's follies?”

—“I'll see Castalio—tax him with his falshood.”

—“Should you charge rough,

I should but weep, and answer you with sobbing.”

—“When thou art from me every place is desert.”

—“Surely Paradise is round me,

And every sense is full of thy perfection.

To hear thee speak might calm a madman's frenzy,

Till by attention, he forgot his sorrows.”

—“Till good men with him dead—

or I offend him.”

—“And hang upon you, like a drowning creature.”

—“Crop this fair rose, and rifled all its sweetness.”

—“Give me Chamont, and let the world forsake me.”

—“I have drank an healing draught

For all my cares, and never more shall wrong thee.”

—“When I am laid low in the cold grave forgotten

May you be happy in a fairer bride,
But none can ever love you, like Miminia.”

I should imagine, that, in some or most of these examples, a particular degree of tenderness is owing to the supernumerary syllable; yet it requires a nice ear for the disposition of it (for it must not be universal); and, with this may give at once an harmonious flow, a natural ease an energy, tenderness, and variety to the language.

A man of dry sound judgment attends to the truth of a proposition;—a man of ear and sensibility, to the music of the versification: A man of a well-regulated taste, finds the former more deeply imprinted on him, by the judicious management of the latter.

It seems to me that what are called notes at the bottom of pages (as well as parentheses in writing) might be generally avoided, without injuring the thread of a discourse. It is true it might require some address to interweave them gracefully into the text; but how much more agreeable would be the effect, than to interrupt the reader by such frequent avocations? How much more graceful to play a tune upon one set of keys, with varied stops, than to seek the same variety, by an awkward motion from one set to another?

It bears a little hard upon our candour, that “to take to pieces” in our language signifies the same as “to expose;” and “to expose” has a signification, which good-nature can as little allow, as can the laws of etymology.

The ordinary letters from friend to friend seem capable of receiving a better turn, than mere compliment, frivolous intelligence, or professions of friendship continually repeated. The established maxim to correspond with ease, has almost excluded every useful subject: but may not excess of negligence discover affectation, as well as it's opposite extreme? There are many degrees of intermediate solidity betwixt a Westphalia ham and a whip syllabus.

I am astonished to remark the defect of ear, which some tolerably harmonious poets discover in their Alexandrines. It seems wonderful that an error

error so obvious, and so very disgusting to a nice ear, should occur so frequently as the following;

"What seraph e'er could preach
So choice a lecture as his wondrous
virtue's lore?"

The pause being after the sixth syllable, it is plain the whole emphasis of pronunciation is thrown upon the particle *as*. It seems most amazing to me, that this should be so common a blunder.

"Simplex munditiis" has been esteemed universally to be a phrase at once very expressive, and of very difficult interpretation: At least not very capable to be explained without circumlocution. What objection, can we make to that single word, elegant? which excludes the glare and multiplicity of ornaments on one side, as much as it does dirt and rusticity on the other.

The French use the word *naïve* in such a sense as to be explainable by no English word; unless we will submit to restrain ourselves in the application of the word sentimental. It means the language of passion, or the heart; in opposition to the language of reflection, and the head.

The most frequent mistake that is made seems to be that of the means for the end: Thus riches for happiness, and thus learning for sense. The former of these is hourly observable: And as to the latter, methinks this age affords frequent and surprising instances.

It is with real concern, that I observe many persons of true poetical genius, endeavouring to quench their native fire, that they may exhibit learning without a single spark of it. Nor is it uncommon to see an author translate a book, when with half the pains he could write a better; but the translation favours more of learning, and gives room for notes which exhibit more.

Learning, like money, may be of so base a coin, as to be utterly void of use; or, if sterling, may require good management to make it serve the purposes of sense or happiness.

When a nobleman has once conferred any great favour on his inferior, he ought thenceforth to consider that his requests, his advice, and even his intimations become commands; and

to propose matters with the utmost tenderness. The person whom he obliges has otherwise lost his freedom.

*Hac ego si compellar imagine, cuncta
resigno:*

Nec solum plebis laudo satur altitum;
nec

Olia divitis Arabum liberrima mulo."

The amiable and the severe, Mr. Burke's sublime and beautiful, by different proportions are mixed in every character. Accordingly as either is predominant men imprint the passions of love or fear. The best punch depends on a proper mixture of sugar and lemon.

Account of the Remains of the Tower of Babel. From Guthrie's General History of the World, a judicious Work, now publishing, pr. 5 s. each Volume.

"THE building, which was now interrupted by the miraculous interposition of God, according to some, had been carried on 22 years, and according to others 40. It was built with burnt brick, cemented with slime or bitumen, a pitchy substance, which Strabo informs us issues from the earth in great abundance in the plains of Babylon, and is of two kinds, liquid and solid. According to the eastern writers, the sons of Noah employed themselves three years in making and burning the bricks, each of which was thirteen cubits long, ten broad, and five thick. The same authors likewise give us the following absurd dimensions of the city and tower. The city, they say, was 513 fathoms in length, and 151 in breadth. The walls of it were 5533 fathoms high, and 33 broad; and the tower rose in height 10,000 fathoms, or 12 miles. Even Jerom affirms, from the testimony of those who examined its remains, that the tower was four miles high. Rejecting these shameful extravagancies, we shall take notice of the accounts of other authors. Bochart supposes, that the tower of Babel is the same with the tower that stood in the midst of the temple of Belus, which Herodotus relates was solid, and a furlong in length, and as much in breadth, consisting of eight square towers one above another, gradually decreasing in breadth. His description

tion indeed leaves it doubtful, whether a furlong was the height of each tower singly, or of the whole eight together, or what was the height of it. Strabo determines the height to have been a furlong, that is the eighth part of a mile, 660 feet, which is itself prodigious; for thereby it appears to have exceeded the greatest of the Egyptian pyramids in height, 179 feet, though it fell short of it at the basis by 33. It benched in from the bottom to the top in a spiral form and, the platform occasioned by the benching, served for a stair-case, which was so broad, that horses and carts might meet and turn upon it. The space between each benching was 75 feet high, and contained many stately rooms, with arched roofs supported by pillars, as it was afterwards finished by Nebuchadnezzar who built the temple of Belus round it, in a square of two furlongs on every side, enclosing the whole with a wall of two miles and a half in compass. In this wall were several gates leading to the temple, all of solid brass, probably formed of the brass carried from the temple of Jerusalem to Babylon. Little more than 100 years after, Xerxes returning from his unfortunate Grecian expedition, plundered and demolished the temple from a principle of religion, as he pretended, being by profession a Magian, and consequently an enemy to idol worship. This great monument of antiquity being thus demolished, was never after repaired. Alexander the great, indeed, after his Indian expedition, expressed an intention of rebuilding it; and ordered 10,000 men to remove the rubbish; but before they had made any great progress he died suddenly at Babylon.

Whether any remains of it are to be seen at this day is very uncertain. Modern travellers even differ as to the situation of Babylon, so completely has that immense city been destroyed. There are several large and remarkable ruins still to be seen in the neighbourhood of the Euphrates, and at many miles distance from each other; but which of them, or if any of them, may be supposed the ruins of Babel, is still very doubtful.

Tavernier, and several other travellers, have visited a mass of ruins about eight or nine miles to the north-west of Bagdat, called by the present inha-

bitants the tower of Nimrod. This tower appears now a shapeless hill, and stands by itself in a wide plain. Towards the middle there is an opening that passes quite through the building, towards the top there is a great window. Authors give very different accounts of the height of the tower and of the bulk and form of the bricks, and of the manner how they are ranged. Some suppose it to be the same with the tower mentioned by Moses; and others thinking it cannot agree with his account, embrace the opinion of the Arabs, who say, that it was built by one of their princes for a beacon.

Rawwolf, a German physician, who in the year 1574, passed down the Euphrates, supposes he found the ruins of Babylon on that river, 36 miles to the south west of Bagdat, where the village Elugo, or Felujia, now stands. He says the country is dry and barren, and that it might be doubted whether that potent city ever stood there, if it were not for some delicate antiquities still remaining. Some pieces and arches of the old bridge over Euphrates are still to be seen; and at a small distance the ruins of the tower of Babel, half a league in diameter; but so low and so full of venomous beasts, that it is dangerous to approach within half a mile of it; except in two months of the year, when those animals do not stir out. On his journey from thence to Bagdat, he observed many large and stately buildings, arches, and turrets, standing in the sand, some decayed and in ruins; others pretty entire and adorned with curious artificial work.

Pietro de la Valle, however, who was at Bagdat in the year 1616, thinks he discovered the ruins of Babel two days journey further down the Euphrates, within a quarter of a league of the river, in a level and extensive plain. The heap of ruins, he says, rises in the form of a pyramid with four fronts, which answers to the four quarters of the compass. It seems longer from north to south, than from east to west, and exceeds in height the highest palace in Naples. He did not discover the least vestiges of the city of Babylon. The tower, he found, was chiefly built of large bricks dried in the sun, and cemented with bitumen mixed

mixed with hard straw or bruis'd reeds. We have a more particular description of this structure by Mr. M'Gregory, a late traveller; but whether it or the others mentioned be the remains of the original tower, or only some latter buildings of the Arabs, may still be doubted.

Anecdotes relative to a Mountain near the famous ruins of Persepolis. From the same.

“A two leagues distance from these ruins there is a famous mountain, seated between two of the finest plains in the world, and called by the inhabitants by several names. Sometimes they stile it Kabreston Gauron, that is, the sepulchre of the Gaur; sometimes Nachs Rustan, that is, the throne of Rustan. This Rustan, as we observed, is the Hercules, or rather the Amadis, of the easterns; for the stories they tell of him are alike fabulous and romantic. This mountain though an entire rock, and harder and capable of a better polish than marble, is smoothed by art, and on its sides, which are perfectly perpendicular, are figures represented in bas relief with great skill and beauty. The first of these, which is about the height of a pike from the ground, represents a combat between two knights, mounted on horseback, each of them having an iron mace in his left hand. One of them has a bonnet on his head, and holds out in his right hand a large ring of iron, of which the other knight seems to take hold with his right hand. All these figures are gigantic; and as to the meaning of the piece, it is thus explained by eastern traditions and the Persian poets. One of these horsemen, they say, was Rustan, or Rustem, the son of Sal the White, the son of Sam, the son of Noëramon king of the Indies; the second, Rustan the son of Tabmour king of Persia. These two princes, after being engaged in long and bloody wars, at length agreed to determine their quarrels by a combat in this manner. One agreed to extend a ring of iron, which the other was to lay hold of, and whoever should wrench the ring from the other, should be esteemed the conqueror, and should be obeyed for the future by him who lost it. They say too, that the king of Persia, who is represented in the

figure with a long beard, vanquished the king of the Indies in this engagement. Not far from this piece of sculpture are two others representing human figures, the first two men on horse back holding a ring; the second, two men meeting another on horseback in a saluting or supplicating posture. At a small distance from these figures is the first tomb, and 60 paces further there is a second tomb; 30 paces from thence a third, and at the distance of 100 paces a fourth, which is the last. Near the third tomb are two inscriptions of the same characters as those at Persepolis. There are many other curious representations carved on this mountain, some perfectly whole and sound, and others much decayed. From what has been said concerning these stupendous monuments of magnificence, we may justly conclude, that the ancient Persians equalled, if not excelled, their eastern neighbours in a taste for the arts.”

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is, I find, of late become a fashion, both in writing and conversation to censure and ridicule mathematicians: Many there are who, with great seeming satisfaction pronounce, that Newton himself has advanced numerous and gross errors in his work called *Principia Mathematica Philosophiæ naturalis*. These gentlemen are, I suppose, encouraged to make thus free with the great author, by what they read in the Analyst, a treatise written by the late Dr. Berkeley bishop of Cloyne. It cannot be denied that this writer has pointed out many errors in Sir Isaac's principles: He has particularly observed that Sir Isaac has proceeded illegitimately in obtaining the fluxion or moment of the rectangle of two flowing quantities; and that he has not fairly got rid of the rectangle of the moments.

Philalethes Cantabrigiensis (the late Dr. Jurin), undertook the defence of Newton against the Analyst; and to this objection answers that the error is so small as to be insignificant in practice. This answer not seeming satisfactory to Dr. Berkeley, he replies to it by quoting the following passage from the introduction to the quadrature of curves, viz. *in rebus Mathematicis*

errores

errores quam minimi non sunt contemnendi. By these words the lordship under-stand; Sir Isaac, as if he had said, that even the smallest errors are not to be admitted in mathematics, but in my humble opinion this is far from being the sense of Sir Isaac; I will venture to translate the passage thus: "Small errors in mathematical matters should excite candour in the reader rather than contempt." Small errors in mathematics must, says Sir Isaac, be excused and connived at.

Now if Newton be thus interpreted, I ask, what pretence the followers of Dr. Berkeley have for triumph? The doctor has indeed found errors in the *Principia*, but what doth this avail? Newton himself had before told him that his mathematics were not free from errors. This is evident from the apology he makes for them; from his declaring that *errores quam minimi non sunt contemnendi*. His lordship in order effectually to confute Sir Isaac should have proved (that these errors are not *quam minimi*, or, in direct opposition to Sir Isaac's assertion, he should have proved, that *in rebus mathematicis errores quam minimi sunt contemnendi*; in plain English he should have proved that small blunders render mathematicians and their demonstrations contemptible. I am, Sir,

Oxford, Your, &c. J. M.
Aug. 10, 1764. NEWTONOPHILUS
To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE

SIR,
THERE is no part in the London Magazine of greater use than the physical cases, and observations, and advice relating thereto, lately inserted in it.

This application is occasioned by a passage in Dr. Cook's advice on M. Dis. case, p. 346, for July last: In one place he advises two spoonfuls of Tinctura Sacra, to melt down that size in the blood which obstructs the fine vessels, and causes the pain complained of.

I have laboured a long time under what is called a nervous disorder, that seems chiefly seated in the intestinal tube, attended with violent spasms in the groin, that greatly interrupt rest; a constant nervous fever, more or less, according to what I take in, and as

the state of the weather is—when the fever is high a noise in the ears resembling something frying near the ears, an obstinate costiveness, and an expulsion of very little feces.

Dr. Cook says, "to melt down the size of the blood." Now my nerves seem to be acted on (if I may use the expression) by a sharp and acrid state of juices, and which I think was fixed on me, by a too free use of volatile salts, the preparations of mercury, and, to crown all, (at too little distance of time from taking the former medicines) a strong decoction of the bark, which, I think greatly hurt me, as on taking that I was seized with those spasms and costiveness that have so long troubled me.

I have for some time left off the use of medicine, and lived on what is called the trining diet, but I think the complaint increases on me. When the weather is fine, moderate exercise, and change of air, gives some relief; when the weather changes I am where I was, or rather worse. If any of your humane correspondents will be so kind as to advise what medicine, or regimen, I ought to follow; or what relief may be expected as to the spasms or costiveness, it will be gratefully acknowledged by their unknown humble servant,

J. M.
To the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentry of England.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
MONSIEUR de la Papillote, merchant peruke-maker, hair-cutter, and friseur, educated under and disciple of, that ever renowned and celebrated artist, the sieur la Toupee, at Paris, now begs leave to acquaint you that having been animated by the rising taste of the nobility and gentry of England, he is resolved, out of pure love to them, to abandon his native country, in order to settle in London, where he proposes to arrive about the middle of September. His innate modesty would fain oblige him to cast a veil over his accomplishments, but justice constrains him to wound that modesty, and to publish them for the good of mankind and the public benefit, which obliges him to inform you, that he fabricates all kinds of perukes, for the clergy, lawyers, physicians,

physicians, military, mercantile, and country gentlemen, in a most exquisite, new, curious, and extraordinary taste: As for Example, to ecclesiastical perukes he gives a most demure sanctified air: He confers on the tie wigs of the law an appearance of great sagacity and deep penetration; and on those of the faculty of physic, he casts a solemnity and gravity that seem equal to the profoundest knowledge: His military smarts are mounted in a curious manner, quite unknown to every workman but himself; he throws into them what he calls the *animating buckle*, which gives the wearer a most warlike fierceness. He has likewise invented a species of major or brigadier, or lieutenant-colonel wigs, for the better sort of citizens and tradesmen, which by adding a tail to them (that may be taken off or put on at pleasure) may serve extremely well when they either do duty in the militia (as greatly setting off a red coat and sash) or go to a company's feast. He also flatters himself upon hitting the taste of the country gentlemen and fox-hunters, by his short cut bobs of nine hairs on a side.

For the gentlemen of the beaumonts, whose taste and talents lie in dress, whether templars, clerks, dancing-masters, or journeymen mercers, he prepares perukes frized in the following tastes and fashions, all now in great esteem at Paris, viz. *en ailes de pigeon*, [pigeon wings]; *a la comette*, [the comet]; *a la choux-fleur*, [the cabbie]; *a la colombe*, [the dove]; *a la colombe royale*, [the royal bird]; *en escalier*, [the stair-case]; *en échelle*, [the ladder]; *en brosse*, [the brush]; *en dos de Sanglier*, [the wild boar's back]; *a la temple*, [the temple]; *en rhinoceros*, [the rhinoceros]; *en queue de double garrete*, [the corded walf: paw]; *a la dragonne*, [the she dragon]; *en rose*, [the rose]; *en bequille*, [the crutch]; *en negligee*, [the negligee]; *a la chancelliere*, [the chancellor]; *a face coupee*, [the cut bob]; *en long*, [the long bob]; *en boucle demi naturelle*, [the half natural]; *en chaines*, [the chain buckle]; *a la bordage*, [the corded buckle]; *en boucle detachee*, [the loose buckle]; *a la Janseiste*, [the Janseist bob]; *en point*, [the drop wig]; *en Escargot*, [the snail buckle]; *en grain d'epinards*, [the spinnage seed]; *en*

September, 1764.

cue d'artichauts, [the artichoke bottom]; and *en oreilles d'epagneul*, [the dog's ears]. For young gentlemen of the law, who may not be troubled with much practice, he has invented a tie peruke, the legs of which may be put into a smart bag during the vacation, and which, in term time, may be restored to its pristine form. He intends to keep near three hundred of this sort always in readiness to hire out occasionally.

He also makes white bobs which sit as close as night caps, very proper to be worn by young persons of distinction, under Nivernois or water-proof hats, either when they choose to mount the coach or chaise box, or walk in the morning, like their footmen in *dishabille*.

For great economists, he will make perukes of calves tails, which he engages will last a long time. This kind indeed (as there is very little profit to be had by them) he only makes to oblige the fathers of such young gentlemen who honour him with their custom.

He assures the public, that there are but few conditions of life; which may not reap a sensible benefit by his labours, as many of his customers have experienced, having, by the diversity of his perukes, contributed greatly to advance the affairs and interest of the wearer; for all the world must allow, that it is necessary to have a man's head put in a proper order for business to have any affairs terminate happily.

He also dresses ladies and gentlemen's hair in all the above tastes; and assures them, that when their heads go out of his hands they may not be ashamed to show their faces any where.

SO moderate, so sensible a Roman Catholic, as the benevolent Voltaire, is an honour which that inflaming and corrupt church, seldom partakes of: We cannot help placing him in the class of that other generous papist, our late excellent poet, Mr. Pope, who could declare "Fire and sword, and fire and faggot, are equally my aversion; I can pray for different nations and different religions with equal sincerity: I think to be a lover of one's country is a glorious eulogy; but that is a much more glorious one to be a

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lover of mankind." 'Tis with pleasure we give another extract from his *Treatise on Religious Toleration*; viz.

CHAP. XI.

The abuse of intolerance.

WHAT! you will say, should it be permitted every one to follow the dictates of his reason, and to believe only what that reason, right or wrong, may dictate? Certainly it should, provided he doth not trouble the order of society; for it does not depend on men to believe or disbelieve what they chuse; though it depends on them to pay a due deference to the laws and customs of their country. And yet if you say it is a crime not to be of the established religion, you condemn the primitive Christians, your ancestors, and justify those whom you condemn for putting them to death.

You will answer, perhaps, that there is a very wide difference; for that the Romish apostolic catholic church is instituted by God, while all other religions are the vain institutions of men. But is it a reason, because our religion is divine, that it should be maintained by hatred, outrage, banishment, confiscations, imprisonment, racks, murders, and by formal thanksgiving to God for such murders? The more

the Christian religion is divine, the less doth it belong to man to direct it. If it be the work of God, he will certainly maintain it, without our solicitude or assistance. You know that persecution is productive only of either hypocrites or rebels; a dreadful alternative! In a word, can you think of maintaining, by means of the executioner, the religion of a God who was ignominiously put to death by executioners, and who himself preached up nothing but patience and candour.

Reflect a little on the terrible consequences of an established right of persecution: If it were permitted to strip, throw into a jail, or murder a man, who in a certain degree of latitude did not profess the religion established under that particular degree, what exception could exempt the first persons in the state from incurring the same penalties? Religion levels the monarch with the beggar: Thus there have been above fifty learned doctors or monks, who have affirmed the following horrid tenet: That it is lawful to depose or even assassinate those princes who are of a different persuasion from the established church; tho' the parliaments of the kingdom have constantly proscribed these abominable tenets of abominable theologues.

The Jesuit Busembaum, on whom the Jesuit La Croix hath written a comment, says, that "it is lawful to kill a prince who is excommunicated by the Pope, in whatever country he may be found, because the whole world is under subjection to the Pope; and whoever accepts the commission of the murder, undertakes a very pious and charitable work." It is this proposition, invented certainly in the most raging place of hell, which hath chiefly excited the people in France against the Jesuits.

They were at that time particularly reproached with that tenet, so often taught, and so often disavowed by them. They thought to justify themselves, therefore, by pointing out some decisions nearly similar in St. Thomas and other Jacobins. In fact, St. Thomas Aquinas, the angelic doctor and interpreter of the divine will, (such were his titles) advances, "That an apostate prince loses his right to the crown, and ought not to be obeyed; That the church may punish him with death; and that the Emperor Julian was tolerated only through the want of power to depose him; That every heretic ought of right to be destroyed; That those who deliver the subjects of a prince who governs tyrannically, are very commendable persons, &c. &c." He was greatly respected; but if he had come into France in the times of Jacques Clement, or of Ravillac, to maintain these propositions, the people would have made a pretty deal of our angelic doctor.

It must be confessed that Gerson chancellor of the university, went still farther than St. Thomas, and the Cordelier Jean Petit infinitely farther than Gerson, while many of his fraternity maintained his horrible tenets. It must be owned also, that the diabolical doctrine of king-killing took its rise solely from the ridiculous notion long entertained by the monks, that the Pope was a God upon earth, who might dispose at pleasure

See a Letter from a man of the world to a divine, on the subject of St. Thomas. It is a pamphlet published by a Jesuit in the year 1761.

† Book II. part 1. question 12. † Book II part 2. question 12. || *ibid.* quest. 11, & 12.

The blood of Henry the Great was hardly cold, when the parliament of Paris issued an arret to establish the independance of the crown, as a fundamental law of the kingdom. Cardinal Duperron, who owed his promotion to Henry, stood up in the assembly of the states in 1614, to oppose this arret of parliament, and got it suppressed. All the journals of those times relate the very words Duperron made use of in his harangues: "If a prince, said he, were an Arian, we should be obliged to depose him."

Not at all, my Lord Cardinal. Let us for a while adopt your chimerical doctrine; we will suppose that one of our kings should, in reading the history of the councils and fathers, be struck with that particular passage, *my father is greater than me*; and that taking this expression too literally, he should hesitate between the authority of the council of Nice and that of Constantinople; declaring himself at last for Eusebius of Nicomedia: Do you think I should obey him the less as king, or think myself less bound by my oath of allegiance to him? Indeed I should not and should you dare to rise up in rebellion against him, I should declare you guilty of high-treason.

Duperron pushed the dispute still farther; but I will abridge it. This is not the proper place to enter into the discussion of these disagreeable chimeras; I content myself by saying, with other good citizens, that obedience was not due to Henry the IVth, merely because he was crowned king at Chartres, but because the crown was his by incontestible right of birth, and because he deserved it by his merit and valour.

Be it permitted us, therefore, to affirm every citizen ought, by the same rule, to inherit the effects of his father; and that we see no reason why he should be deprived of them, or dragged to the gibbet because he embraces the opinion of Ratram against Ratberg, and of Berenger against Scotus.

We know that all our tenets have

not been always clearly explained and universally received in our church. Jesus Christ not having informed us whence proceeded the holy spirit, the Latin church imagined, with the Greek, that it proceeded from the father; at length, however, they added to their creed, that it proceeded also from the son. I would ask, whether a person who might abide by the creed he embraced the day before, could merit death? And would not the cruelty and injustice be equal, to punish people now for thinking as they might do formerly? Was any one culpable in the time of Honorius, for believing that Christ had not two distinct wills?

It is not many years since the doctrine of the immaculate conception hath been established; the Dominicans disbelieving it even to this day. When will the Dominicans begin to merit punishment both in this world and the next, for abiding by their old opinion?

If we are to learn of any one what to judge of these indeterminate disputes, it is certainly of the apostles and evangelists. There was even a schismatical contest between St. Paul and St. Peter; Paul telling us expressly, in his epistle to the Galatians, that he opposed Peter to his face, because he thought him to blame; because he used dissimulation as well as Barnabas; because they eat and drank with the Gentiles before the arrival of James, and afterwards privately withdrew from them, for fear of giving offence to the circumcised. I saw, continued Paul, "that they walked not uprightly according to the truth of the gospel." "I said unto Peter, before them all, "If thou, being a Jew, livest after the manner of the gentiles, and not as do the Jews, why obligeest thou the Gentiles to live as Jews?"

This was the cause of a violent contention. The object of it being to know whether the new Christians should observe the Jewish ceremonies or not. At that time, even St. Paul himself went up to sacrifice in the temple of Jerusalem. It is well known

of the *livres and sceptres of kings*. We have been in this respect much beneath the Tartars, who believe in the immortality of the Grand Lama. He distributes among them his *case stool*, the reliques of which they dry, carve, and kiss most devoutly. For my own part, I protest I could rather, for the sake of peace, carry about my neck such reliques as these, than believe that the Pope had the least authority over the temporalities of Kings, nor even over mine, in any case whatever.

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that the fifteen bishops of Jerusalem were circumcised Jews, who kept the sabbath, and abstained from forbidden meats. Now a Spanish or Portuguese bishop, who should be circumcised and observe the Jewish sabbath, would be burnt, as sure as he is alive, at an *Auto-da-fé*. But the peace was not broken, even on account of this essential object, neither among the apostles, nor among the primitive Christians.

Had the evangelists resembled our modern polemical writers, they had a very fine field of battle, and ample provocation, to display their abilities. St. Matthew reckons twenty-eight generations from David to Jesus Christ; St. Luke counts forty-one, and these absolutely different. We do not find, however, that any dissention arose among their respective disciples, on account of these apparent contradictions, so well reconciled afterwards by the fathers of the church! No disturbance arose, no breach of Christian charity was committed, among them. What a striking lesson of toleration is this, teaching us moderation in our disputes, and a proper diffidence of ourselves in discussing subjects we so little understand!

St. Paul, in his epistle to a few Jews at Rome converted to christianity, takes up all the latter part of his third chapter to enforce the doctrine of faith without works. St. James, on the other hand, in the second chapter of his epistle to the twelve tribes scattered over the face of the earth, insists as strenuously that faith without works is dead, and that there is no salvation without works. These different sentiments have given rise to two grand communions among the moderns, though they made no division among apostles.

If the persecuting those who differ from us in opinion, were really a pious action, it must be allowed, that he who hath killed the greatest number of heretics must be the chief of saints, and lay claim to the first seat in paradise. And what a figure must he make, who should content himself with plundering his brethren, and throwing them into prison, if set in comparison with the zealot who massacred his hundreds on the feast of St.

Bartholomew? Take a logical proof of this.

The successor of St. Peter and his consistory cannot err: They approved, celebrated, and consecrated that massacre; that action therefore was righteous. Of two assassins, therefore, otherwise equally pious, he who ripped open the womb of twenty-four big-bellied protestant women, ought certainly to be promoted to a double degree of beatitude over him who had ripped up but twelve. For the like reason, it is natural for the fanatics of the Cevennes to think themselves entitled to a degree of happiness and glory proportional to the number of priests, devotees, and Roman Catholic women they have occasionally murdered. Are not these strange pretensions to eternal happiness?

A general proper Method of treating drowned Persons.

THE body should be immediately carried to the nearest house, having first pulled off the wet clothing, and wrapped it in the warmest coverings that can be had; then place it in a warm bed, between the blankets, in a horizontal posture, on the back. Let the head also be covered with the blankets.

The attendants are then to begin gradually to rub the extremities, viz. the arms, legs, and thighs, and likewise the belly, from the groin upwards to the pit of the stomach, and also the small of the back, with warm cloths which should be continued for a considerable time, that the blood may thereby be gradually warmed, and put into motion; for too sudden an application of heat would be destructive. Bladders filled with warm water, or bricks heated and wrapped in flannel, may now be applied to the soles of the feet, under the arm-pits, and between the thighs. The smoke of tobacco may then be blown up the fundament, which can very easily be done, even with a common tobacco-pipe, by introducing the small end, and, when lighted, covering its mouth with a thin silk handkerchief, or a piece of paper pierced through with pin-holes, and by blowing strongly through it, the smoke will pass into the intestines.

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This practice, how insignificant soever it may appear in the eyes of the vulgar, is, notwithstanding, of the highest importance for the irritation of the intestines, occasioned by the heat and acrimony of the smoke of the tobacco; as it excites the muscles subservient to respiration, to renew their action, on which life immediately depends.

Covering the head with blankets, is likewise of great consequence, for thereby the lungs are guarded against the too sudden ingress of the air, upon the renewal of respiration, which would be dangerous.

Sneezing should be provoked, by applying something acrid to the nose, such as spirits of harts-horn, or sal-volatile, or even common snuff, blown up the nostrils.

When life begins to return, a few ounces of blood should be taken away from the arm.

Many bodies which had lain several hours under water, have by these means, or some such similar treatment, been frequently restored to life.

As this is not designed for the view of gentlemen of the profession of either physic or surgery, bronchotomy need not be mentioned, as that operation cannot be performed by any other. (See our Vol. for 1745, p. 383.)

Extract of a Letter from Vevai in Switzerland, July 25.

BEING fond of every thing that promises to be of public utility, I was the other day much gratified by seeing an experiment made to prove the efficacy of a method discovered by Dr. Henschel, for making wood less combustible. When the company was assembled, several fir billets were produced which had been previously prepared according to the doctor's directions. We made a large fire, and laying on one of the above billets, it remained a considerable time uninjured, seeming to repel the fire; at last however it was with some difficulty consumed, or rather it mouldered into ashes, but without emitting any flame.

If he means by faith the belief of the christian religion in general, it is to be procured by the exercise of common candour, like the belief of any historical event or real truth; but if he means the belief of some doctrine of human invention, false or not christianity, he may call it supernatural, if he pleases,

We repeated the experiment several times, and always with the same success; by which we found, that in an ordinary fire this wood remained unconsumed. You will perhaps expect that I shall inform you in what manner this wood was prepared, and I am happy in having it in my power to oblige you. The method is simple; it is only soaking the wood in water, in which equal quantities of common salt and vitriol have been dissolved; but the water should be nearly saturated, or the success will not be so certain; the wood is to be dried, and is afterwards fit for any use, and seems particularly to be adapted to wainscoting, as that is most in danger when a fire breaks out in a house.

The Abuse of Criticism in Religion. Continued from p. 403.

XXV. **T**HE defence of christianity has not only been prejudiced by aspersions, but by the nature of the accusations, and the character of the accused. The more heinous it is to propagate irreligion, the more criminal it is to accuse others of so doing who are innocent; in this case, particularly, it is more necessary that we judge of men by what they have written, than by what they are unjustly suspected of having thought, or intended to say. Faith is the gift of God, which is not to be procured of ourselves; and all that society ordains, is to respect this precious gift in those who have the happiness to enjoy it; it belongs to men to judge of discourse, and to God, of the heart. Thus the charge of irreligion, especially when brought before the public, cannot be supported by proofs too convincing and notorious. But this precaution, so equitable in itself, is still more necessary when a celebrated writer is attacked, whose name is sufficient to give weight to his opinions, even to those he is falsely accused of. What advantage did religion derive from the imputations and invectives so often cast upon the illustrious author

of the spirit of laws. On the one hand, they have not been able to convict him of having meant the least injury to the gospel, of which he speaks with the greatest respect throughout his work. On the other the infidels have gloried in a chief so generously given them; they have accepted with gratitude this present, and the name of Montesquieu has been more serviceable to them, than the pretended blows he is accused of leveling against christianity. Authority is the great argument of the multitude; and infidelity, said a man of genius, is the faith of libertines. After so many writings and pious railings against the author of the spirit of laws, the sensible defenders of religion, who at first kept silence, at length broke it (perhaps a little too late) to vindicate this philosopher themselves. They felt the weight of a name which they had opposed, and did not forget to blot it out of the list of miscreants, where it had been rashly placed.

XXVI. Should we wish to know one of the principal causes of this declared war against philosophers: the divines of France are divided into two parties, who have long detested and tore one another in pieces for the glory of God, and the good of the church and state, the weakest of the two, after exhausting all that malice or calumny could invent to defeat their adversaries, concluded with taxing them of indifference towards the doctrines of the gospel attacked every day in innumerable writings. Sensible of this reproach and piqued in honour, they seem to have united with the weaker to fall foul upon all infidels indiscriminately, whether real or supposed. This offensive alliance ought naturally to have put a stop to the war that has been kindled in the bosom of the Gallican church above these 100 years, but, unhappily for religion, it does not produce this effect, and one cannot say, on this occasion, *facti sunt amici ex ipsa die*; on the contrary, this declared war against the common enemy, has only furnished the two parties with a new pretext for reviling one another with the more fury and scandal; a late striking example will be a sad proof of what we now advance. There appeared last year a work famous for a great number of editions and criti-

cisms that were made upon it, which we condemn, with the author, as far as they are found worthy of censure. The journalists of Trevoux, who have enjoyed the privilege of abusing every thing under the name of irreligion, whether it mentioned it or no, made a very brisk attack upon this work in their vulgar dogmatical style, and have endeavoured even to lessen the talents of this author; but in this last respect, indeed, they must permit us to be of a different opinion from them; matters of taste and philosophy are a profane sort of knowledge, in which they dare not pique themselves with being infallible. Divinity is their fort, and yet it is a province which good men now contest with them. However, these journalists enjoyed their victory peaceably, till a periodical concealed writer, a more declared enemy to them than even to the infidel, came to make his charge in his turn against the same book, which had been so zealously and largely attacked already. But it happened that the blows of this new bruiser fell much heavier upon the journalists than the work itself. "Behold, says he, the effects of the abominable morality of the casuists, behold the doctrine of the Casnedis, the Tamborins, the Berruyers and their brethren, consecrated in this pernicious production." The reasonable men, on the other hand, exclaim in their turn: "See the brethren of the Casnedis, the Tamborins, and the Berruyers, well recompenced for their zeal and religion, avenged in a very edifying manner." Indeed, if these critics accuse one another of being in the principles of the author condemned, one of them must necessarily be dishonest; let us not think of taxing them in common, and deciding their quarrel like the process of the wolf and the fox before the ape.

XXVII. When we see the author of a liâel, twenty times disgraced by the magistrate, declaim against infidels, we cannot help thinking of Calvin, who burnt Servetus. But fanatics are always austere; in accusing the person who differs from them in opinion of irreligion, they give themselves an air of zeal, which is always agreeable to party men; they have the satis-

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faction of calumniating government, which is indifferent to them in comparison of what they call the cause of God, which is in reality their own. However this may be said with confidence, if those are to be punished who do most harm to Christianity, fanatics ought much rather to be suppressed than infidels. What idea must the people form of religion when they see its ministers anathematizing each other, till authority forces them to that silence which charity itself ought to prescribe? Don't we believe, that the scandalous disputes of divines of our days, upon matters often futile, and always unintelligible, have not done more mischief to Christianity, than the feeble reasonings of the impious? Why shall they not produce the same effect upon the deists, which the quarrels of the Dominicans did upon the emperor of China? "These men," says he, "are come 5000 leagues to preach to us a doctrine upon which they are not agreed themselves." In fine what can have a greater tendency to stumble the weak and make irreligion triumph, than so many contradictory works as we have seen accumulated in these latter times upon grace, the character of the true church, and miracles? The public, at last, has contented itself with being ignorant of these works, and despising the authors; and they, in revenge for not being read, have attacked those who are.

XXVIII. Let us plead, as much as lies in our power, in favour of humanity and philosophy, against their unjust complaints. Facts will suffice without reasonings, and, perhaps,

will have greater force. Open ecclesiastical history, which is always so useful to the christian, and to the philosopher, to the christian to animate him by examples of virtue, and the accomplishments of the divine promises, in spite of the opposition of all the powers of the earth; to the philosopher, by the incredible and numberless monuments it presents to him of human extravagance, and the evils which fanaticism has produced. We might shew, by a detail of these evils, how government has interested itself in defending and supporting men of letters, who, being convinced of the true doctrines of the faith, have had the justice and the equity to separate what did not belong to it. It is, indeed, to them that sovereigns owe the confirmation of their power, and the destruction of a tribe of absurd opinions, hurtful to the state; on the contrary, it is by confounding those objects with religion which are foreign to it, that the people have groaned so long under the temporal power of ecclesiasticks, that excommunications, those respectable arms of the church, have been lavished to support rights purely human, and often ill-founded; that the son of Charlemain, as a slave rather than a christian, underwent ten times, successively, the ignominy of a public penance, which some bishop had the assurance to command him, and which he merited only by the baseness of submitting to it; and that an oecumenique council, in the age of servitude and ignorance, durst not openly protest against the designs of an audacious

In 822 and 823, Lewis, who was called the Debonnaire, but who much better deserved the appellation of the weak, submitted to a public penance at Aigigni and Soissons; the first time, for putting to death his nephew who had revolted against him; the second time, for not receiving the law from his children. The bishops who imposed this penance, pretended, that it was not lawful for him to resume the royal dignity. St. Ambrose did not draw such consequences from the penitence of Theodosius; will any one say that that great Saint wanted courage to avail himself of the authority of the church, or that he was less wise than the bishops of the ninth century? These bishops, much more hardened, declared themselves against Lewis the Debonnaire, in favour of his children, and stirred up that civil war which ruined the empire of France. Specious pretexts were not wanting; Lewis was a weak prince, governed by his second wife; the empire was in disorder; but they should have had some regard to consequences; and not pretend to expose a monarch to the same penance as a simple monk. The two penances of this prince, especially the last, which he deserved the least, were attended with the most mortifying circumstances. Ebbon, archbishop of Rheims, who had dared to de- grade his master, was indeed deposed the year after, but the emperor was dishonoured.

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pontiff, who imagined he had a right to deprive an emperor of his patrimony *.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS I would not willingly lead any man into an error and shall always be ready to correct any error of my own, I shall take it as a singular favour, if you will allow a place to what follows, in some of your future magazines. I am, &c.

In March 1763, I sent you what I then thought to be a certain and demonstrable method for finding the longitude at sea, which you was so good as to publish in your magazine for that month, probably because it appeared to you at first view, as it did to me, to be a demonstration. Though I neither was nor had ever pretended to be an astronomer, yet I was so fond, or if you will, so ambitious of being the first author of what might be of so much service to mankind, that I published it, without communicating it to any astronomer; but when I heard that they were all of a different opinion, as soon as I had time I had recourse to some books of astronomy, to see if I could find the true reason for my being in the wrong, which, to my surprise, I did without any effect. This set me a thinking upon the subject, as I always endeavour, as much as is possible for me, to give a reason as well as an authority, for my opinion, and at last a reason occurred to me, which I take to be the true one; therefore I do not now wonder at my not finding it explained, in any Book of astronomy that had fallen into my way; because it depends upon an axiom or demonstration in geometry.

As I have not had time to look into

many books of astronomy, what I have thought of may perhaps be particularly set forth in some of those books which I have not had time to examine; but lest it should not, I shall state the reason that has occurred to me, as follows.

In geometry, we know, that every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 degrees, and every degree into 60 minutes: If then we draw two or more circles within one another, consequently, with one common center, the segment of each circle contained within any two radii drawn from the center to the outermost circle, will in every one of them be equal as to the number of degrees, or minutes of a degree, but all different as to the extent, that is to say the number of inches, feet, yards, or miles, contained in each; and this difference will be in exact proportion to their respective diameters.

Suppose then the outermost circle to be at such a distance from the innermost that 12 degrees of the former shall be equal in extent to the whole circumference of the latter, and consequently one degree of the former will be equal in extent to 30 degrees of the latter; yet the segments made in these two circles by any two radii, will be exactly equal as to the number of degrees, or minutes of a degree, contained in them: For example, if the radii be drawn at half a degree distance upon the outermost circle, they will be no more than half a degree distant upon the innermost circle; though they may be vastly different as to the extent; and consequently, if this innermost circle be supposed to represent the equator, and the outermost circle the orbit of the moon, the difference, as to the time of the moon's rising at any one place upon the equator, and at another place fifteen degrees west of it, or rather the addition

* In 1245, at the first general council of Lyons, pope Innocent IV. publicly deposed, in the presence of the council, Frederic II. all the fathers holding a lighted candle, which he regarded as a tacit approbation, but very unjustly; for it is evident, as M. Fleury observes, that this deposition was not made with the approbation, of the council, as other decrees. But, say the protestants, why the candle and their silence? To this objection it is answered, that the greatest part of the ecclesiastics were, in general, of the opinion, that the pope had power over the temporal kings; but that God did not permit that this opinion should be confirmed by a positive suffrage of the ecumenic council; and the silence of the church assembled, is not always a mark of approbation, especially in matters not expressly relative to the faith.

...who imagined he had a right to deprive an emperor of his scepter.

[To be read in our next.]

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I would not willingly lead any man into an error and still less advise to correct any error of my own. I shall take it as a singular favour if you will allow a place to what follows in some of your future magazines.

I am, &c.

In March 1753. I sent you what I

thought to be a certain and

simple method for finding the

value of any number of

figures in any number of

figures, and the difference

in each, and the difference

in exact proportion to their

distances.

Suppose then the outmost

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nearest that is the degree of the

ball be such as to extend to the

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of time, which is occasioned by the moon's motion in her orbit, can be no more than that time which the earth takes in moving half a degree round its axis, being about two minutes.

To illustrate this, it is to be observed, that both the sun and moon are said to rise, when the earth, by its diurnal motion round its axis, brings them above the sensible horizon of the place where we are at the time; and they are said to set, when they are by the same motion brought below that sensible horizon; and as the difference between the sensible horizon and the rational horizon, which is called the moon's horizontal parallax, is, in all positions of the earth, the very same, or nearly the same, and with regard to time is so inconsiderable, that I have at present no occasion to take notice of it, I shall, suppose, that the annexed circle, ZABCD, represents the equator, and that the place of A is the first meridian, or first degree of longitude. To a man at the place of A therefore, his rational horizon extends eastward to B, and westward to D, for it always extends 90 degrees on each side. To him I shall suppose the sun to be just setting at D, and we may suppose the moon to be just rising at E, supposing BE extends to the circle representing her orbit, which must be at five feet distant from the center Z of this circle representing the equator, as it is two inches in diameter. That is to say, the sun will set, and the moon will rise, at what the man at the place of A will call six o'clock at night. But to a man who is then at the place of d, 15 degrees to the west, his rational horizon will extend westward to the place at e, and eastward only to the place at f, consequently to him, neither the sun will then be setting, nor the moon rising, and he will call it but five o'clock in the afternoon. In an hour's time, the man at the place of A, will by the earth's motion round its axis, be moved to the place at c, 15 degrees to the east, where it will then be called 7 o'clock at night, because the sun will be there an hour set, and the moon very near an hour risen; as the rational horizon of the place at c extends eastward to g, and westward only to h. Likewise in this hour the

Sept. 1764.

man who was at the place of d, will, by the motion of the earth round its axis, be brought to the place at A, and his rational horizon will then extend eastward to the place of B, and westward to the place of D, where the sun will be just setting, and he will call it 6 o'clock at night, at which time, if the moon had remained in the very same place of her orbit, she would be just rising; but in that hour she has moved half a degree in her orbit eastward, and will be in the line bF, supposing EF to represent half a degree of the moon's orbit, and consequently Bb to be exactly half a degree of the equator; and as the place at b, is half a degree below the rational horizon of the man now at the place of A, therefore the earth must move half a degree round its axis, in order to bring him to the place at a, (supposing Aa to be exactly half a degree of the equator) before the moon can be brought within his rational horizon; and to this place at a, he will be brought in two minutes of time, as the earth moves round its axis half a degree every two minutes; the consequence of which is, that the moon must be every night 48 minutes later in rising than she was the night preceding, upon an average, as from several causes it is some times more and sometimes less.

Thus it must appear, that to the man who was at the place of d, and who, I suppose, is now at the place of A, the sun will set exactly at what he will call six o'clock, at night, but the moon will not rise till two minutes after six o'clock at night; and from hence it is plain, that the difference as to the time of the moon's rising at any two places 15 degrees east or west of one another, can be but about two minutes, which is but eight seconds of time per degree, a difference so small that, I fear, it cannot be discovered with any certainty, by any observation we can ever be able to make, especially as the refraction of the atmosphere may sometimes accelerate the appearance of the moon above the horizon, a good deal more than it does at another time.

I shall leave to astronomers to determine exactly the distance of that circle we call the moon's orbit, from

N n n

the

the circle we call the equator. I have only supposed it to be at such a distance, as to make twelve degrees of the former equal in extent to the whole periphery or circumference of the latter, and this it will be, if the diameter of the former be equal to 60 diameters of the latter, which is pretty near about what it is computed to be; and I have made this supposition, in order to correct the error I fell into, and to shew that, though the moon moves half a degree of her orbit every hour, yet there is thereby added to our account of time but two minutes; and not an hour, as I formerly supposed, which, I hope, I have now made manifest, even to those who are no proficient in astronomy. Though to say, that the moon moves through twelve degrees of her orbit every day, which is at the rate of half a degree every hour, and yet makes a difference of time but of two minutes, in moving through that half degree, will to every man at first view appear as a paradox.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE,

S I R, Leigh, Essex, Sept. 7, 1764.

THE next disease I send you, to be inserted in your useful Magazine, is the rheumatism, whose cause and cure is so nearly related to those of the gout, that they both may properly enough be a succedaneum to each other, bearing such reciprocal analogy, as the stone and jaundice in our former account of them. The external cause is generally catching of cold, or whatever else can clog or destroy the due and regular acris, or mixture, of the blood. This disorderly causes a stagnation, or retardation rather, of the circulatory motion of that fluid; and where ever there is this interruption there is pain. Its proximate cause is an inflammation in the lymphatic arteries, but not fierce enough to change it into an imposthumation. If it happens in the muscles, or their membranes, it is called the rheumatism, as, when in the joints, it is termed the gout.

This, I should think, may be determined by the time of the moon's revolution round the earth, and confirmed by the method usually prescribed.

See p. 293.

The reason why one disease seizes this or that person, or part, rather than another, proceeds from the particular state, or condition, of the staminal solids, or vessels, that makes them, through an original weakness of their construction, to be more or less affected by their respective fluids, whenever deviating from their regular consistence.

For I take it that all we call firmness of body, and strength of constitution, so very different in different men, is originally owing to the rudimental stamina of our bodies; and on the strong or weak texture of them in a great measure depends our future prosperous or adverse health. There was indeed a determinate constitution, and strength of fibres designed by wise nature, and any deviation therefrom may properly be called a disease; which may arise many ways: As from weakly parents; errors in diet; extravagant venery; too intense study; too much exercise; and several other accidents of life. Whence we may be pretty certain, that a due proportion of tensility, consistent with a proper degree of flexibility, constitutes the happy medium in which perfect health consists: These problems being premised, we proceed.

As these two most painful diseases, the gout and rheumatism, are as near of kin as cousin-germans to each other, the difference being more accidental than essential; in sight more than in cause; what I have before prescribed for the gout, may be equally applicable to the rheumatism also: So very great is the affinity between them.

As the internal cause of the rheumatism and gout is much the same, the first easily degenerates into the last; and so from the matter of both distempers being similar and common, by some it is properly enough termed an universal gout.

Hence too it is, that the very like symptoms precede the approaching fits of both, viz. A feverish disorder a few days before, with shivering and shaking; an uneasy sensation within, together with unusual drowsiness and sleeping.

Like

Like the gout also, it is not always confined to a place; but attacks various parts of the body, and comes at any time of the year, but more especially in autumn. It is generally a long distemper; sometimes continuing for some months, and returning again as the gout does: The blood, when emitted, appearing fizzy, like that in pleuritic patients.

If this pain fixes upon the loins, it is called the lumbago, and resembles nephritic pains, only vomiting here is wanting. This case is sometimes difficult to cure, yielding to no weaker remedies than calomel and drastic, or rough purges. If it settles in, or about the cup of the hip bone. It is then called the sciatica, or hip gout, and requires the like strong physick, with tinctura sacra often, and constantly taken, in small doses, as an alterative; and large issues in the hollow of the hip, and sometimes the cold bath.

The cure consists much in repeated bleedings, which is generally accounted absolutely necessary, and often thought alone sufficient for that purpose; indeed it often answers, but withal brings the patient so low, as renders the cure exceeding tedious; besides every constitution cannot bear so free a discharge of that vital fluid, and in such a case the cure would prove worse than the disease. All such as are of a stout, hot, sanguine constitution, can bear such large bleedings best, especially where a fever and high pulse is present. There indeed it may be proper; but in cold, slow cases, it will rather fix, than remove the cause. Here hot ingredients, such as horse radish, mustard seed, and the like stimulant medicines, are best, and such smart drugs as can dissolve the fluids and force open the obstruction of the fine vessels; and by increasing the strokes or vibrations of the pulse, can drive it along to be discharged the body by some suitable enunctory: So great a difference is there between the hot and the cold state, in one and the same distemper.

But not to be tedious, lest I fall into the very same fault myself I blame others for, I will be as short as I can; as I all along study brevity, and intend to contract the medical art into

as small a compass as possible. Which besides the benefit the poor (my first and main intention) may receive from this undertaking, may likewise answer a second purpose, namely, be instructive both to the young student in physick, and to the practising apothecary also.

Besides repeated bleeding, use enectics weekly: A scruple, or half a dram of powder of Ipecacuanha is the best and safest of any to shake the obstructed vessels, and reduce the obstructing lentor that causes the pain to float again; then use gentle sudorificks: for the pains of the gout and rheumatism are never milder, than when the patient lies in a breathing sweat. Cold is a sad enemy to both.

Purge weekly too with a scruple of the powder of jalap alone, it needs no corrector; or with two ounces of tinctura sacra, or both alternately; this last will reach the seat of the obstruction, and melt down the obstructing matter, and by dissolving its cohesion reduce it to a fluor.

For as gravel and stones cause the stoppage in the ureters, or larger vessels of the kidneys, and also in the gall duct, in the liver, the cause of the stone cholick in the one, and of the jaundice in the other, just so, viscid or glutinous particles, with a congregation of salts, can as easily obstruct the narrower cavities of these canals; the fine evanescent arteries, and the secretory ducts of their proper glands appending thereto.

Electuary Cariocastinum dissolved in white wine is an excellent brisk purge fit for the purpose (as in practice I have often proved) to those who can bear it. It may be taken six drams, or an ounce at a time. Calomel too may be successfully given, either with other purgatives or alone, x or xv grains at a time, in any conserve, by way of a preparative or alterative, and often proves of sovereign service; as also does crude mercury; but both should be purged off, after taking a few doses with x or xx grains of jalap powder, to prevent a spitting.

But above all be careful of the particular constitution of the patient in this respect, not to over do it, but begin with a little at first to try; for some people will be as violently pur-

ged with five grains of physick, as others will with fifty. Robust bodies can bear x or xv grains of gamboge, well rubbed with a little sugar, which will answer the purpose better than any purge, and nothing can be cheaper.

The fewer opiates used here, as in the gout, the better; for it retards the cure, by beginning the sense of feeling, and thereby further impeding the lentor. Nothing but very great restlessness, and violent pain indeed, can in the least allow of them.

As to topical, or external applications, those prescribed for the gout, in a former number, will be equally of service here also, wherefore to them I refer you, adding here only these few fresh ones, not there mentioned, as being very proper in both cases, and easy to be had.

A cataplasm, or pultice of green chervil; or of fennel, water lilies; water flag, or flaggs of fumetory; garlick; goose foot, or wild broad leaved arach; also of gout wort, or herb gerard; sunflower tansey; and of house-leek; and plantain for the hot gout; I say a cataplasm of any of these simples is good to ease the pain of the gout, and of the Rheumatism also.

I must needs say I have a very good opinion of such moist topicks, as the bibulous or absorbent vessels, in the skin, which every where abound, and open on the surface thereof, can immediately convey the virtue of, applied to it directly as it were, to the obstructed and inflamed part, without losing much, if not most of their virtue, by running the long round about course of the blood's circulation, where they must pass a thousand places before they reach the part pained. And when an inflamed limb lies constantly soaking in such vegetable juices prescribed, it cannot miss but some sanative particles will penetrate, and reach the afflicted part, and so answer the purpose intended much better and speedier, than even either epithems or liniments can do.

Liniments in this case are accounted preferable to epithems, or liquid applications: Dr. Fuller writes in his Pharm. Extemp. that all volatiles act best when inhaled, or embodied in

some oily medium; but I question if greasy things don't rather stop the pores, and clog up the passage, or orifices, of the absorbent vessels, and so hinder instead of promoting the transpiration of the morbid matter, and the immision of any anodyne particles of the vegetable applications. Besides volatile salts, oils, or spirits, do naturally fly faster away into the atmosphere, when externally used, then soak or enter into the parts affected; wherefore I greatly prefer cataplasms, which are attended with neither of these inconveniencies, but retain what is useful till they have entered the skin. My good friend, Dr. Andree, informs me, that laying the gouty and the rheumatic member in raw wool clipped from a lamb's belly is of more service than one could imagine. Where the constitution is gross, the juices viscid, the blood cold, and the case tedious, the cold bath and steel medicines come best into use. Of all the many preparations of which, the plain fine powder of the rust of old iron is the best, and cheapest of any, make it thus: Rub any rust you can get in a stone mortar, then pour water on it, and after stirring it about suffer the gross to sink, then decant off what swims, and after the impalpable powder, therein suspended, has all settled to the bottom, pour off the clear water from it, and dry the grounds on chalk stones, or cap paper often doubled for use; and when you want more dust repeat the operation.

In short, besides the three aforesaid evacuations, bleeding, vomiting, and purging; issues, blisters, and gentle frictions with a flesh brush, may be of some service too; as also the neutral salts plentifully taken; and now and then sweating medicines are the best, safest, and fittest means to dissolve the cohering particles of the obstructing morbid matter, (matter enough to make us roar, and make wry faces sometimes) and reduce the restless lentor once more afloat again.

Thus, you see, you must trust to the doctor, and his decade; or to the ten articles of his trade, which Dr. Banyard, in his poem on health, thus enumerates:

first, that in a gouty day, that in a gouty night, on those days you purge, and wash it down with

Piss, spew, or spit, ylio amot
 Perspiration, or sweat, ylio
 Purge, bleed, or blister, ylio
 Issue, or clyster. ylio

One or more of these methods must be the means of making you well again, all what you will; but if they all miss, and not one help, the Lord have mercy upon you, for it is all over with you, and, as dust you was, to dust you must return.

Lastly, the flesh brush, as I said before, and rubbing in some mercurial ointment upon the part; cupping glasses and scarifications; leeches, issues, clysters, cold bath and blisters may all become useful in their turn, besides amusing the patient who has nothing else to do; but especially warm anodyne and discussing cataplasms, as above said.

Now, to subjoin a few simple prescriptions (I don't mean simple in the acute sense some modern criticks would take it) I mean not over complex, i. e. consisting of a jumble above twenty or thirty different, and sometimes contrary ingredients, which antiquated method, to my no small surprise, even the very judicious Dr. Shaw, in his new practice of physick, is not quite free from, but still retains in his writings.

Among such a medley of medicines, who, I pray you, can answer for the doubtful effects of such a farrago of drugs, and multiplicity of principles? It is well if they don't play Sampson's foxes, though by the apothecary, for a little while, tied by the tail fast, get loose in the body, and set the whole constitution on fire. Three or four ingredients are enough in a prescription, and are both more sanative, safer, and sit easier on the stomach; are cheaper for the apothecary, and better for the apprentice.

Take then of only gum guaiacum and cinabar of antimony, finely powdered, separately first, and then together, of each a quarter of an ounce; with an ounce of conserve of orange peel, rue, or any warm herb; by beating them well up together make an electuary; if too stiff, soften it by adding a little of any syrup. Of this mixture take the bigness of a nutmeg three times a day, that is to say, morning, noon, and night, on those days you do not purge, and wash it down with

a large draught of strong decoction of salisfras warmed, and use a weaker decoction of the same wood for common drink.

Take now and then five or six grains of camphire at bed time, to procure ease and sleep and to promote perspiration. Dilute it well by drinking some warm and thin liquor, after it is taken, to make you sweat. Twenty or thirty drops of spirits of hartshorn, *per se*; or of balsam polychrestum taken three or four times a day is of use; but nothing is found better than large draughts of strong decoction of the woods daily, in which you may add these said drops and drink the decoction after the other medicines besides. A tincture of gum guaiacum in brandy, one ounce to a pint; a tea spoonful to a dose taken in water is very useful.

Take a dram of diuretic salt, dissolved in plain whey, often. The emulsion made of venice turpentine, as was ordered for a clyster in the stone, is excellent here also; to be drank two or three spoonfuls three times a day.

A cold infusion of stone horse's dung in white wine; or a posset made of horse radish scraped, and mustard seed bruised, taking four or six ounces, twice a day, is very good.

But after all there is no better medicine than plain Rhubarb continued a considerable time, to cure this disorder, as I before said of the gout when stubborn; and if it is habitual, the chewing it not only takes away the disease, but also prevents a relapse, which I am at present proving upon myself by daily practice.

A decoction of the roots and herb of germander made with white wine, and taken for sixty days before meat, is said to be a certain cure for the gout, and, consequently, I may say, for the rheumatism likewise.

The juice of mullein, taking two spoonfuls night and morning, cures both in thirty days. These medicines are easy to be had, and are worth the trial.

Thus much for Internals. lastly for externals, besides the above said, these few more may be added.

Take of nerve ointment an ounce, of spirits of lavender, a quarter of an ounce; camphire powdered, a dram; mix

mix them well together, to make a liniment, with which anoint the aching parts, with a feather, twice or thrice a day.

Or, take ointment of marshmallows, one ounce; camphire, a dram; spirits of sal armoniac, and oil of amber, of each half a dram; mix and use outwardly the same way.

For the lumbago, take of emplaster of oxycrocium, an ounce; camphire powdered (by touching the end of the pestle with a little oil) a dram; oil of amber, half a dram; first melt the plaster, and when near cool, add the other ingredients; and having beat them all well together, spread them on leather to be laid across the loins.

And here, as usual, I must conclude with another medical remark.

How very obscurely do most authors write of the cause of this and other distempers? Calling it a certain bilious, or else a salt serous humour flowing to the part affected, as the mistaken title, or name of this disease itself implies; and then like a bird, or floating fluid, flies back again to and fro, and lights upon this or the other part of the body successively, after one another. The whole a mistake, and wholly inconsistent with the animal economy, whence I may justly infer, that, was their practice no better than their theory, had would it be with their patients indeed. A humour in this sense, with Dr. Thomson, I allow not of; but only such a state or discreation of the blood, as renders any of its component particles too gross or large, by some invisible combination, easily to flow or pass thro' the narrow pores of the minute vessels, and such alone is cause sufficient for this, and other diseases, which are more or less violent according to the greater or less quantity of the said heterogeneous matter; their difference depending more upon the parts of the body afflicted, and other circumstances attending the same, than the immediate cause itself, the obstructing matter. And thus I account for only a slight, transient, and temporary pain of the gout, some times in one place, and then in another, that lasts but for a few hours or days, and then vanishes away again without the person being laid up with a strong, violent, and lasting fit, by reason that though the cause, in a lesser degree, is existing in the blood,

yet that mass is not sufficiently saturated with those gross particles, as to produce a complete fit of the gout or rheumatism.

I am, your humble servant,
JOHN COOK, M.D.

An Account of the Plague, at Aleppo:
In a Letter to the Rev. Charles Lyttelton, LL. D. Dean of Exeter, now Lord Bishop of Carlisle and F. R. S.
from the Reverend Mr. Thomas Dawes
Chaplain to the Factory at Aleppo.
Read before the Royal Society, Feb. 24, 1763.

THIS unhappy country for six years past has been in a very terrible situation, afflicted during the greatest part of that time with many of the almighty's severest scourges. Its troubles were ushered in by a very sharp winter in 1756-7, which destroyed almost all the fruits of the earth. The cold was so very intense, that the mercury of Fahrenheit's thermometer, exposed a few minutes to the open air, sunk entirely into the ball of the tube. Millions of olive-trees, that had withstood the severity of fifty winters, were blasted in this, and thousands of souls perished merely through cold. The failure of a crop the succeeding harvest occasioned an universal scarcity, which in this country of indolence and oppression (where provision is only made from hand to mouth, and where, literally speaking, no man is secure of reaping what he has sown) soon introduced a famine with all its attendant miseries. The shocking accounts related to me on this subject would appear fabulous were they not confirmed by numberless eye witnesses, both Europeans and natives. In many places the inhabitants were driven to such extremities, that women were known to eat their own children, as soon as they expired in their arms, for want of nourishment. —Numbers of persons from the mountains and villages adjacent came daily to Aleppo, to offer their wives and children to sale for a few dollars, to procure a temporary subsistence for themselves; and hourly might be seen in our streets dogs and human creatures scratching together on the same dunghill, and quarrelling for a bone or piece of carrion, to allay their hunger. A pestilence followed close to the heels of the famine, which lasted the

the greatest part of 1758, and is supposed to have swept away 50 or 60 thousand souls in this city and its environs. I bleis God, I was not a spectator of this complicated scene of misery. The very description of it must distress a compassionate disposition; the sight of it must have made an impression on an heart of flint.

I have already acquainted you, in a former letter, with our troubles by earthquakes, &c. of 1759 and 1760 and therefore shall proceed from the date of my last letter. The latter end of March 1761, the plague, which had lain dormant since autumn, made its appearance again in this city, and alarmed us considerably. Though I confess, it did not surprize me; so far from not expecting its return, I should have looked on it almost as a miracle, if we had escaped, after the little progress it had made among us the preceding year. The infection crept gently and gradually on, confined chiefly to one particular quarter till the beginning of May when it began to spread visibly and universally. We shut up on the 27th, and our confinement lasted 96 days. The fury indeed of the contagion did not continue longer than the middle of July, and many of our merchants went abroad with caution early in August; but as our consul had no urgent business to induce him to expose himself to any risk, we remained in close quarters till we could visit our friends with tolerable security. As an addition to the uneasiness of our situation, the earthquakes returned the latter end of April, though with no great violence, except the first shock, and that much less terrible than those of 1759. We felt six or seven within the week, and four more at long intervals during our imprisonment; but as they were all slight, our apprehensions soon subsided. At our release from confinement the last day of August, we flattered ourselves with the hopes of a speedy release from danger; but it pleased God to order it otherwise. In all the plagues, with which Aleppo has been visited in this century, the contagion is said to have regularly and constantly ceased in August or September, the hottest months in the year; and it is pretty certain that, it disappeared about that time in 1742, 1743, 1744 and 1760; but unfortunately for us that now reside here,

the year 1761, has proved an instance of the fallacy of general observations on this dreadful subject; for, from the end of March 1761 to the middle of September, 1761, scarce a day has passed without some deaths or fresh attacks from the distemper; and though the violence of it ceased in the autumn, yet I believe, on an average, it was fatal to at least 30 persons in every week, from that time to the end of the winter. In February last we were pretty healthy. Hearing but of few accidents, and those in the skirts of the city, we once more began to entertain some faint hopes of a farther exemption, but they were of very short duration; in March the infection spread again, and in April increased with such rapidity, that we were obliged to retire to our close quarters on the 26th of that month. I have now the satisfaction of informing you that, by the blessing of providence, we are once more safe and at liberty though after a confinement more tedious, and much more dismal than even that of the last year; we got abroad on the 18th of Aug. when the burials were reduced to about 20 a day. The infection gradually decreased till the middle of September, since which time we have heard of no accident. May the Almighty graciously be pleased to prevent the return of a distemper, whose very name strikes terror whenever it is mentioned and is undoubtedly one of the most lamentable misfortunes, that mankind is liable to.

I wish I could with any precision determine our loss in the two last summers; but in times of such general horror and confusion, it is in a manner impossible to come at the exact truth. If you enquire of the natives, they swell the account each year from 40 to 60 thousand, and some even higher; but, as the eastern disposition to exaggeration reigns at present almost universally, little accuracy is to be expected from them. This however is certain, that the mortality of this year has been very considerable, perhaps not much inferior to any in this century. Some of the Europeans have been at no small pains and expence to procure a regular and daily list of the funerals during our confinement, and their account amounts to about twenty thousand, from the 1st of April to the 1st of September this year, and about one

one third less the preceding summer. This calculation I am inclined to think is pretty right, though there are some strong objections against a probability of being able to procure a just one in such circumstances: For the Turks keep no register of the dead, and have seventy-two different public burial places in the seven miles circumference of the city, besides many private ones within the walls. The Christians and Jews, who are supposed to be rather less than a seventh part of the number of inhabitants, have registers, and each nation one burial place only: Their loss this year is about 3500 in the five months.

I will not shock your compassionate disposition by a detail of the miseries I have been witness to, but only mention, that during the months of June and July, (in the greatest part of which the burials were from 2 to 300 a day,) the noise of men singing before the corps in the day, and the shrieks of women for the dead both day and night, were seldom out of our ears. Custom soon rendered the first familiar to me; but nothing could reconcile me to the last; and as the heat obliges us to sleep on the terrace of our houses in the summer, many of my nights rest were disturbed by these alarms of death.

I bless God, all my countrymen have been so fortunate as to escape any infection in their houses, though each year 4 or 5 Europeans have been carried off, and each year the plague broke out in two houses that join to ours. In one of them this year died a Franciscan priest, after two days illness, whose bed was placed about six yards distant from mine. I believe I was in no great danger, as a wall nine or ten feet high separated our terraces; but had I known his situation, I should have moved farther off. The year before, I was thrown into a very great agitation of mind for a few days, by the death of my laundress's husband; the very day he died of the plague, my servant had received my linen from his house, and I had carelessly put on some of it, even without airing. This accident happened many weeks after we were open, and his illness was industriously kept a secret. The last month of my confinement this year passed very heavily with me indeed; for I found my health much disordered. Whether it proceeded from a cold I caught in my head by sleeping in the open air in some very windy nights; from want of exercise; or from the uneasiness of mind naturally attending our melancholy situation, I know not; but my nerves seemed all relaxed, my spirits in a state of dejection unknown to me before, and my head so heavy and confused, that I could neither write nor read for an hour together with application or pleasure. Since our release, I have passed a month at a garden about an hour's ride from the city, for the sake of exercise and fresh air, and find myself much relieved

by it though my head is far from being yet clear.

Among many particulars relating to the present plague that I have heard, the following anecdotes seem somewhat extraordinary; and yet, as they are well attested, I have no reason to doubt of the truth of them; viz. last year as well as this, there has been more than one instance of a woman's being delivered of an infected child, with the plague sores on its body, though the mother herself has been entirely free from the distemper.

A woman, that suckled her own child of five months, was seized with a most severe plague, and died after a week's illness; but the child, though it sucked her, and lay in the same bed with her during her whole disorder, escaped the infection. A woman upwards of an hundred years of age was attacked with the plague, and recovered: Her two grandchildren of 10 and 6 received the infection from her and were both carried off by it.

While the plague was making terrible ravage in the island of Cyprus, in the spring of 1760, a woman remarkably sanguine and corpulent, after losing her husband and two children, who died of the plague in her arms, made it her daily employment from a principle of charity to attend all her sick neighbours, that stood in need of her assistance, and yet escaped the infection. Also a Greek lad made it his business for many months to wait on the sick, to wash, dress and bury the dead, and yet he remained unhurt. In that contagion ten men were said to die to one woman; but the persons, to whom it was almost universally fatal, were youths of both sexes. Many places were left so bare of inhabitants, as not to have enough left, to gather in the fruits of the earth: It ceased entirely in July 1760, and has not appeared in the island since.

The plague seems this year to have been in a manner general over a great part of the Ottoman empire. We have advice of the havoc it has made at Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonicha, Brusa, Adena, Antioch, Antab, Killis, Oursah, Diarbekir, Mousol, and many other large towns and villages. Scanderoon, for the first time, I believe, this century, has suffered considerably: The other Frank settlements on the Sea coast of Syria have been exempted, except a few accidents at Tripoli, which drove the English consul, Mr. Abbott, into a close retirement for a week or two; but the storm soon blew over."

Description of UNCOMMON BIRDS, Plate II. (Scrp. 27.)

I. THE CROWNED EAGLE is about a third part less than the larger sort of eagles that are natives of Europe; but it appears to be strong and bold, like others of this kind. The beak, and the skin that covers

there is nothing appears except the crown which are hard and black, beneath the black part, composed of down is quite covered. The are feathers on the head and neck and the are in short, only towards the hind part appears naked, except towards the hind part of the head, where the feathers are longer. The feathers which are on the head are extremely thick, but in other respects from the crown of the head are longer.

Crowned Eagle



The wings when they are spread are but three feet long and the feathers are like those of the hawk. The body is covered with a dark and white mottled pattern. The head is large and the bill is strong and hooked. The legs are powerful and the feet are large and sharp.

The Ostrich



The ostrich is a large bird with a long neck and a small head. It has a long, straight bill and large, powerful legs. The feathers are dark and the body is covered in a mottled pattern. It is often found in open, arid regions.

above the upper jaw in which the nostrils are placed, are of a fleshy colour, and the corners of the mouth are lined with a pretty deep red. The eyes are of a yellowish colour. The eyelids are of a reddish orange colour and the fore part of the head and the space round the eye are white, the feathers speckled with black. The hind part of the head and wings will be the back and wings.

The Cassowary



The Cassowary is a large, flightless bird with a long neck and a small head. It has a long, straight bill and large, powerful legs. The feathers are dark and the body is covered in a mottled pattern. It is often found in open, arid regions.

Chatterer of Carolina



The Chatterer of Carolina is a small, flightless bird with a long neck and a small head. It has a long, straight bill and large, powerful legs. The feathers are dark and the body is covered in a mottled pattern. It is often found in open, arid regions.

the upper jaw in which the nostrils are placed, are of a dusky colour, and the corners of the mouth are cleft in, pretty deep under the eyes, and are of a yellowish colour. The circles round the pupil of the eyes, are of a reddish orange colour; and the fore part of the head and the space round the eyes are covered with white feathers speckled with black. The hinder part of the head and neck, as well as the back and wings, are of a dark brown or blackish colour; and the outer edges of the quills are darker than the other feathers of the wings. The ridge in the upper part of some of the lesser covert feathers of the wings are white, and the tail is of a brown colour, bared across with black. The under side is of a dark and light ash colour. And the breast is of a reddish brown, with large transverse spots on its sides. The belly, and covert feathers under the tail, are white, spotted with black, and the thighs and legs down to the feet are covered with white feathers, beautifully spotted with round black spots. The feet and claws are very strong, the feet being covered with scales of a bright orange colour and the claws are black. It raises the feathers on the hinder part of the head in the form of a crest or crown, from whence it takes its name. It was brought to London alive from Guinea in Africa a few years ago.

The CASSOWARY, or EMU, is a bird, which next to the ostrich is the largest and heaviest of any we know. It is five feet and a half long, from the point of the bill, to the extremity of the claws. The legs are two feet and a half high, from the belly to the end of the claws. The head and neck together are a foot and a half, and the largest toe, including the claw, is five inches long. The claw alone of the least toe, is three inches and a half in length. The wing is so small, that it does not appear, it being hid under the feathers of the back.

All the feathers are of the same kind, contrary to what are seen in birds that fly; where there are feathers that serve for flight, and others to cover the skin. The feathers in this bird are generally double, having two long tubes or shafts proceeding from another very short one, which is sutured to the skin. Those that are double, are always of an unequal length; for some are fourteen inches long, particularly on the rump. The beards that adorn the stem or shaft, are from about half way to the end very long, and as thick as a horse-hair; without being subdivided into three. The stem or shaft is flat, shining, black, and knotted below; and from each knot, there proceeds a beard: likewise, the beards at the end of the large feathers are perfectly black, and towards the root of a grey tawny colour; shorter, more soft, and showing out fine fibres like down; so that

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there is nothing appears except the beards, which are hard and black, because the other part, composed of down is quite covered. There are feathers on the head and neck but they are so short and thinly sown, that their skin appears naked, except towards the hind part of the head, where they are a little longer. The feathers which adorn the rump are extremely thick, but do not differ in other respects from the rest, excepting their being longer.

The wings when they are deprived of their feathers, are but three inches long, and the feathers are like those on the other parts of the body. The ends of the wings are adorned with five prickles of different lengths and thickness, which bend like a bow; and they are hollow from the roots to the very points, only they have a pith on the inside, as in the young feathers of other birds. The longest of these prickles is eleven inches and a quarter of an inch in diameter, at the root, being a little thicker there than at the extremity; but the points seem to be broken off.

The head appears to be small, like that of an ostrich, because there are no feathers on it; and on the top there is a crest three inches high, like to that of a helmet; but it does not cover all the top of the head; for it begins a little beyond the middle of the crown, and ends at the beginning of the bill. It is of different colours, for it is blackish before and behind, and on the sides it is of the colour of bees-wax. It is not above a quarter of an inch thick at the top, but at the base it is an inch. Its substance is very hard, and of the nature of horn, consisting of several plates like the horns of an ox.

That part of the bill which answers to the upper jaw, in other animals, is very hard at the edges above; and the space between, on each side, is furnished with a membrane, in which are holes for the nostrils, near the extremity of the bill, which extremity is like that of a turkey-cock. The end of the lower mandible is slightly dentated, and the whole is of a greyish brown, except a green spot on each side.

There is an internal eyelid or skin, which lies towards the great corner of the eye, and the lower eyelid, which is the largest, is furnished with plenty of black hairs. At the bottom of the upper eye-lid, there is a row of small hairs, and above there is another row of black hairs, which look pretty much like an eye-brow. The hole of the ear is very large and open, being only covered with small black feathers. The sides of the head, about the eye and ear are blue, except the middle of the lower eyelid which is white. The neck is of a violet colour, inclining to that of slate: and behind it is red in several places; but chiefly about the middle. These red spots are a little

Q O O

Higher

higher than the rest on account of the wrinkles that run obliquely along the neck. About the middle of the neck before, at the rise of the large feathers, there are two processes, formed by the skin, which are red and like the wattles of a hen. They are an inch and a half long, and three quarters of an inch broad, being round at the end. Their colour is like that of the rest of the neck, partly red, and partly blue.

The skin which covers the fore part of the breast, on which this bird leans and rests, is hard, callous, and without feathers. The thighs and legs are covered with feathers, and are extremely thick, strong, straight, and covered with scales of several shapes; but the legs are thicker a little above the foot, than in any other place. The toes are likewise covered with scales, and are but three in number; for that which should be behind is wanting. The claws are of a hard, solid substance, black without, and white within.

The guts are four feet eight inches long, and two in diameter, being all of the same size; but there are two blind guts, about three inches long. The rest of the viscera have nothing very remarkable, except the heart, which is very small, being but an inch and a half long, and an inch broad at the base. The tongue is an inch in length, and two thirds of an inch broad, and den- tated all round like the comb of a cock. The globe of the eye is very large, being an inch and a half in diameter, and the iris is of the colour of a topaz, much like that of a lion. It is a native of the East Indies.

[The Osrich and 4. the Chatterer of Carolina, shall be described in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

OBSERVING in the papers an advertisement of a new tract, entitled, *An Admonition to the Younger Clergy*, by an Anonymous. Curiosity led me to send for the pamphlet to Mr. John Rivington, in St. Paul's Church-yard, and indeed the performance far exceeded my expectations. I expected to find only some trite remarks, and was agreeably surprised to meet with several spirited animadversions—many animated and striking reflections—interspersed with some excellent moral maxims, illustrated by classical quotations remarkable for aptness and suited to the subject. As the writer of this sensible tract is unknown, I cannot be accused of prepossession or prejudice; unbiased and free from any partial notions, truth obliges me to recommend your performance to the serious and attentive perusal not only of all those who have the ministerial office in view, but also of all who

are already engaged in discharging the duties of it. In particular I cannot forbear recommending it (with due deference) to the prelates of our church, conscious that (if diffused through each diocese) it might have a happy effect on the conduct of the inferior clergy. I am the rather inclined to this opinion, because the anonymous writer of *The Admonition* hath offered his salutary advice with becoming modesty and diffidence, and seems (throughout the whole) to be animated with that candid and benevolent spirit, which he so warmly recommends to his brethren.

I chose to communicate my sentiments to the public through the channel of your useful production, which circulates universally, and meets with general approbation. Your insertion of this will much oblige

Your constant reader and admirer,
and very humble servant,

PHILO-CRATICUS.

Sutton in W—, Sept. 10, 1764.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

READING, in your Magazine of December last, (p. 647) the deplorable case of a person afflicted with ulcers in the bladder and urethra; it led me into a correspondence with the party, if possible, to trace out some relief to his heart-affecting distress. The several recipes, recommended by various hands for his relief, have appeared in your Magazines; but the patient, in one of his letters to me, imputing a great deal of his malady to the sea-scurvy, I cannot refrain from communicating, through your useful Magazine, to the public, the experiences of a worthy friend lately deceased, Mr. Peter Kinwood, of Topsham, in Devonshire (who had been many years in the sea service, and continued to his death to be concerned in shipping) in regard of the utility of a cheap and easily prepared drink, called by him *Crowder-Beer*, for preventing the scurvy in long voyages, or for the cure of it where it may have been contracted. Perhaps the term of *Crowder-Beer* may be a provincial phrase, known only in Devonshire: But the following instructions for brewing a drink of black spruce fir, with molasses, will explain the thing to every one's understanding; as I hope the account given of its utility will introduce it to general knowledge and use. The following account I give you verbatim, as transmitted to me by my friend, who, in all his actions, was animated by a prevailing love and desire to improve every talent committed to him, for the most extensive benefit of mankind. I am, Sir,

London, Sept. 13, 1764. Your very humble servant,
A. MACHANT.

DRY

DRY spruce, if boiled in water about one hour and half, will make good Chowder-Beer. I think it the wholesomest drink that is made. I am seldom without it when I can get spruce. When I lived in New England, I had a vessel that went from thence to the West-Indies, and the bay of Honduras, for logwood. I always charged the master of her to take black spruce with him, and give his men beer all the voyage, which he did, and his men were healthy and well in the West-Indies and in the Bay, when others, at the same time and places, that drank water, were very sickly. I have so great an opinion of the beer, that I wish it was used in all our ships on the coast of Guinea, and in the West-Indies; and where at many places the water is very bad, which if brewed into this beer, by the fermentation would likely make it good drink, and with the help of the spruce nothing so easy to make. I suppose in the hot countries they need not boil, but about one third, or a quarter part of the water, but enough to mix with the cold water to at to warm it, fit for fermentation: It fests, and is fit to use very soon. The spruce may be kept in any dry place good, for two or three years after cut. In the West-Indies the melasses is plenty, so that the beer would cost but a trifle. I heartily wish that encouragement was given for planting these black spruce trees. I think it is the best wood of all the fir kind, very good for ship-topmasts, and other service in ships. It is a fine beautiful ever-green tree with a flat top: They grow in poor land, that at many places has little death of soil; at Newfoundland and in New England, a hard rocky bottom, that the roots go but little under the earth or mofs, so that knees are often made of one part of the root, and the other of the back or body of the tree, and are put into ships built at Newfoundland; I have seen them used in ships here also: The spruce trees in the woods commonly grow near together, and run up 25 to 30 feet long, without any considerable knots. The Scots firs that I have seen here are small, and the timber grows in a circle round the trees, so that they are apt to break off there. The black spruce is a very tough durable wood. If spruce beer was generally made use of in the West-Indies, those ships that go there from Newfoundland and New England would likely carry what spruce they could with them if they found a sale for it: And for a longer time it may be had in any part of Britain, if care is taken to propagate it, which I heartily presume would be of great service to the poor sailors and others. The kettles that ships have for their service, would do to brew for small common merchant ships, as in hot countries they need only to boil a small part of the water, and fill the cask mostly with cold water. It would be well some bet-

ter kettles were found than copper, as at times boiling salt victuals in them they are nasty, and I fear hurtful in boiling clear beer for the men; green poisonous matter hanging about them. The sea cooks are not cleanly, and in stormy weather it is a troublesome office. If some thin iron kettles could be made, it might be much better.

I make no doubt it may be carried to the East-Indies, and used there to good effect, as a preserver of health. Before the use of this beer was found at Newfoundland, the men were sickly, scorbutick, &c. but now no country where they are more healthy. I have heard a gentleman say, that now, when it has happened they had not the Chowder beer, for want of melasses to drink, they would be sick. I cannot but think it must be very beneficial to the sailors in general, who after they leave this country, likely the beer they carry from hence is expended in six weeks or two months: After that, if their voyage is twelve months or more, water is their common drink, which if good it might be tolerable; but at many places it is very bad, and at times, as sea sickness, much in the case. The beer that is carried to sea from hence seldom is racked, so that by the motion of the ships, after it is a little time in draught, it is very indifferent drink.

I have been told by a gentleman that has put fir seed into the ground, that great care must be taken to cover it with a net, or some other thing, else the birds would eat it as soon as it appears out of the ground. If spruce beer should be used in the merchants service and found to be salutary, no doubt they would also use it in the navy. It is a fine thing that the black spruce should, after so many years being cut, retain that good quality in it of making good Chowder beer; here are some persons that have lived in Newfoundland, and know the service it is to people in drinking it.

The Method of Preparation of Chowder Beer.

TAKE twelve gallons of water, and put therein three pounds and an half of black spruce. Boil it for three hours; then take out the fir, and put to the liquor seven pounds of melasses, and just boil it up. Then take it off, strain it through a sieve, and, when milk warm, put to it about four spoonfuls of yeast to work it.

For common drink for seamen two gallons of melasses may be sufficient to an hoghead of liquor. It soon works. In two or three days stop the bung in the cask, and in five or six days, when fine, bottle it for drinking.

Where the spruce is green and plenty, they boil it but about three quarters of an hour, so as that the bark will strip off from the branches by drawing through the hand. They never strain the spruce, but fill the cask one half or two thirds full of cold water, on

about a pint or more of the grounds of the Chowder drunk out of the water. After taking the spruce out of the kettle without stirring it, put the melasses into the kettle: Make it just boil up, and mix it into the water; and the grounds of the Chowder left in the water will soon work in. If the hot water will not fill the kettle, fill it up with cold. No need of sugar to cool the liquor as in other beers. It drinks as well when one half or two thirds of the water is cold, as when you boil more of it. In the West Indies they need boil but a trifle of the water; just enough to get the bitter out of the spruce. And two and an half gallons of melasses will make a hoghead of tolerable good drink. Good West India melasses make better drink than treacle or coarse sugar. Though in the want of the former either of the others may serve.

Extract from the translation of M. Bilguer's Latin Dissertation on the Inutility of the Amputation of Limbs, just published.

THIS extract from a performance entirely calculated for surgical readers, is the only one we can, with propriety, take for our Magazine, in which he relates the success attending his humane and judicious practice.

"I had at one time during the war, in a military hospital, six thousand six hundred and eighteen wounded patients, who were all treated according to my direction, and part of whom I attended myself; of these, five thousand five hundred and fifty-seven were perfectly cured, and in a condition to support all the fatigues of the service; a hundred and ninety-five were able to do duty in garrisons, what they call half-invalids; or to work at any trade; two hundred and thirteen remained incapable of any labour, civil or military, what they call grand invalides; and six hundred and fifty-three died."

These hundred and ninety-five half-invalids, and the two hundred and thirteen grand invalids, in all, four hundred and eight, were of the number of those who had their bones bruised, broken and shattered; of those, in a word, whose wounds

were called complicated and dangerous. For it is well known that with us, a man is not put on the list of invalids for a wound of the head, or of the fleshy parts; if after wounds of this kind are healed up, there remains any weakness, stiffness, or tension of the part, we employ various medicines, both internal and external ointment, liniments, fomentations, warm baths, by means of which they are commonly completely cured.

Let us at present suppose, that of the six hundred and fifty-three who died, no more than two hundred and forty-five died from the consequences either of a violent concussion, from wounds of the head, thorax, lower belly or spine; from a complicated fracture of the os femoris, or from putrid fevers, fluxes, and other inward diseases, which often happen in military hospitals, even in cases of slight wounds, from the bad air which is breathed there; there will remain four hundred and eight, who may have died from the consequences of wounds, with shattered bones; and this number is equal to that of those who were cured without amputation, although their wounds had been of the same kind. If, after making these calculations, we compare them with the prodigious number of wounded men, who at the beginning of the war, had their limbs taken off on account of dangerous wounds, of whom scarce one or two escaped with their lives; we may very safely conclude, that much the greater part of those four hundred and eight men, cured and sent to the invalides, would have died if amputation had been performed on them, and this shocking artificial wound added to what they had already received. It would be trifling to pretend that amputation would have saved a great many of those who died, had it been timely and properly performed. Further, if it be considered, that many of those who died, might have recovered, had they been taken care of any where else than in an hospital, where the air is very bad; and if it be called to mind at the same time, what some very eminent surgeons have observed that two thirds of those die who have their limbs cut off. I hope it will be

Halle Invalides.

Gazette Invalides.

Schwerfeld's Journal.

§ It is obvious that Mr. Bilguer has not made his calculations in so favourable a manner for himself, as he might have done; I am persuaded that in 6618 wounded men, a much greater number than 245 must have died from the consequences of concussion, large & sh. wounds, fevers, fluxes, and other diseases, owing to a bad habit, bad air, the season of the year, &c. TISSOT.

|| Such a pretence would in effect be absurd. The reasoning would amount to this; it is dangerous that the danger arising from amputation, joined to that attending wounds of themselves curable, has killed a great many patients; therefore the danger arising from this operation, joined to that attending wounds which have proved incurable, would have saved a great many patients. Only the most blinded obstinacy could reason in such a manner. TISSOT.

See the *Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery*, t. 2. p. 256, where Mr. Boucher, in speaking of gunshot wounds, with the bone shattered near the articulation, shows that amputation commonly

acknowledged, that, my method of treating wounded limbs, by saving them, is highly preferable to that of amputation. Finally, I must add, that the greater number of those who died in our hospital, in consequence of wounded limbs, were of those who had the os femoris shattered near its upper articulation; and as we are not at present acquainted with any means of relieving that accident; and as it has not

as yet been attempted to amputate that part, if we deduct those cases from the number mentioned in the preceding section who died, we shall find that the number of those whose lives were saved without amputation considerably exceeds that of those who died. Since wounds, in the superior part of the thigh bone, or shoulder, where the bones are shattered, ought always to be looked on as desperate,

POETICAL ESSAYS.

On the Rev. Mr. Dodd's preach.

H EARD but the libertine thy pulpit lore,
 Pathetic Dodd! the wretch would sin
 no more;

No more with vice his ebbing life disgrace,
 With riot mark, or infamy debate!
 No more in sensual pleasures sport secure,
 Betray the beautiful, and pollute the pure;
 But long, long sought mercy swift implore,
 Applaud thy doctrine, and his God adore.
 Touch'd with thy preaching, dulcely waves
 his sleep;

And deity itself is seen to weep;
 Deigns the proud insidel a list'ning ear,
 Doubtless tremble, and blasphemers fear;
 While virtue triumphs with a conscious flame,
 And Magdalen, with tears, deplore their shame.

Charm'd with thy merit, with thy manner
 Dyruth enlighten'd, and with precepts
 did warm;

A muse, altho' unknown, attempts thy praise,
 Nor chides her grateful, her impartial lays.
 Let flatter'd greatness still by fools be sung;
 With Dodd's applause, what temple hath not
 bring?

Whose skill exalts the preacher's waning art,
 And while he moves the passions, mends the heart.

True to his text, and faithful to his God,
 Shows his mercy, and now bares his rod.
 Repentance urges with pathetic zeal,
 Nor fails each contrite wound with balm to heal!

Go on, judicious pastor, awe the bold,
 Still, still improve the young, reclaim the old;

With pleasing energy thy favour preach,
 And virtue animate, and candour teach;
 Still make for chastity thy darling theme,
 While Magdalen's support and prize its fame;

And that of three patients on whom it is performed, generally, ten die; whereas out of six hundred and fifty who had the bones shattered, on whom amputation had not been performed, not one died. A degree of success which he ascribes, it must be owned, to the management of the surgeon; and instead of spiritual applications, only made use of emollients, light diet, and

Then, nor till late, may heav'n reward thy care,
 And make thee angel in a brighter sphere,
 Fulham, Aug 9, 1764. WEEKES,

THE CURATE.

H O W happy is a curate's life,
 Not plagu'd with wealth, nor seiz'd with strife!
 His pious vicar, at the day,
 Remits him punctually his pay.
 His quart ridge, fir, five pounds—not more;
 Alas! the living's but eight score!
 And then how spruce, and how genteel,
 He's furnish'd up from head to heel.
 His coat new turn'd with span new lining,
 For one year more he's wondrous fine in.
 His hoary curls in order stand,
 A pen worth bought at second hand.
 What heart-felt joy his brain bewitches
 To view his everlasting breeches!
 No fets, no rents, at present ail'em,
 They ask no friendly gown to veil'em;
 For be it known, a curate can
 Repair at least his outward man.
 His inward—surely has no need,
 On spiritual meat 'tis taught to feed.
 What! shall the minister of grace
 Preach abstinence, with rosy face?
 Live like mere man, or, live a glutton,
 Devour extempore, beef or mutton?
 'Tis plainly wrote, if we're not blinded,
 A minister's not fleshly minded.
 His vicar, like a true good man,
 To save his flock does all he can;
 Guards them against the day of trial,
 By recommending self-denial;
 By proxy sets a good example,
 Viz. gives his curate for a sample;
 And firmly binds him by—his pay,
 To nothing else—but fast and pray.
 Wraggy.

A SONG.

How heavily time rolls along,
Now Julia is out of my sight;
How dull is the nightingale's song,
That once us'd to give such delight!
The meadows that late seem'd so fine,
Now lose all the verdure of May;
The cowslip and daisy decline,
And languishing wither away.
Bright Phoebus no longer can please,
Gay prospects no longer can charm;
Ev'n music affords me no ease,
That was wont ev'ry passion to calm.
My flocks too disorderly stray—
And bleat their complaints in my ear,
No more they skip, frolick, and play,
But sad, like their master, appear:
Yet ah! if my Julia was seen,
My lambs would rebound o'er the plain!
Each flow'r would spring on the green,
And nightingales charm me again!
For you a green arbour I've made,
Interwoven with each fragrant flow'r;
The sun's scorching heat it will shade,
Nor over your beauty have power.
Return then, my fair one, return,
Your coming no longer delay;
O leave not your shepherd to mourn,
But hasten, my charmer, away!

AN ACROSTICK.

By the same.

MORE than misers shining ore
I my lovely fair adore:
Search the world's extensive round,
Such a treasure can't be found!
Replete with ev'ry winning grace,
Unnumber'd charms adorn her face:
Truth appears divinely bright,
Like Phoebus in meridian height!
A temper form'd to bless mankind;
Not beauty's queen, and Pallas join'd,
Discord'd to sweet a face, and mind.

MADRIGAL,

Attributed to Abbe Chauvieu, imitated, in Memory of Mrs. M. BOLLING.

Je ne vois plus Sylvia, &c.

I Shall Lavinia see no more:
Untimely fate the lovely flow'r
Doth from its vital stalk sever!
My soul no more her radiant beauty cheers:
And, when her heavenly eyes are clos'd for ever,
Alas! my own are open but to tears.

The ART of PRINTING, a Poem.

HAIL my tick art! which men like
To speak to eyes, and paint unbody'd thought!

Though deaf, and dumb; blest skill, relieve
By thee,
We make one sense perform the task of three,
We see, we hear, we touch the head and heart,
And take, or give what each but yields in
With the hard laws of distance we dispense,
And without sound, apart commune in sense;
View, tho' confin'd; nay rule, this earthly ball,
And travel o'er the wide expanded All.
Dead letters thus with living notions fraught,
Prove to the soul the telescopes of thought;
To mortal life a deathless witness give,
And bid all deeds and titles last, and live.
In scanty life, eternity we taste;
View the first ages, and inform the last,
Arts, hist'ry, laws, we purchase with a look,
And keep, like fate, all nature in a book.
A I R to be set to Music. From Metastasio,
Ab che in van per me pietosa, &c.

TIME, in pity to my woes,
Swiftly thro' the zodiack flies;
All with him in ruin goes,
But my grief his pow'r defies.
Life this is not: and I've breath'd
But to be the longer sighing:
O I'm sick, this tedious death,
Thus to be for ever dying!

VARIGNANO.

ANOTHER FROM THE SAME.

Nacqui agli affanni in seno, &c.

BORN I was to raging grief;
Never brightly solar ray
Blest of mine one happy day;
Never Pleasures brought relief,
But each hour misfortune brings;
And when old disasters cease,
Then my mind a new one wings;
Gods! when will that mind have ease?

VARIGNANO.

CHARACTERS from The TIMES.

By CHURCHILL.

"FAIREST of nymphs, where every
nymph is fair,
Whom nature form'd with more than com-
With more than common care whom art
improv'd,
And both declar'd most worthy to be lov'd,
—neglected wanders, whilst a crowd
Pursue, and consecrate the steps—

Dine with Apicius—at his sumptuous
board
Find all, the world of dainties can afford—
And yet (so much disemper'd spirits pall
The sickly appetite) amidst them all
Apicius finds no joy, but, whilst he carves
For ev'ry guest, the landlord sits and stares.
The forest haunch, fine, fat, in flavour high,
Kept to a moment, smokes before his eye;
But smokes in vain, his heedless eye runs o'er,
And loathes what he had deary'd before:
The

The turtle, of a great and glorious size,
Worth its own weight in gold, a mighty

For which a man of taste all risques would
Risk a foot, and ev'ry dish in one.

The turtle in luxurious pomp comes in,
Kept, kill'd, cut up, prepar'd, and dress'd by

Quin; In vain it comes, in vain lies full in view;
As Quin hath dress'd it, he may eat it too:

Apicius cannot—When the glass goes round,
Quick-citling, and the roasts with mirth

rebound, Sober he sits, and silent—all alone
Though in a crowd, and to himself scarce

known; On grief he feeds, nor friends can cure, nor
Suspend his cares, and make him to cease

pine. Why mourns Apicius thus, why runs his eye,
Heedless, o'er delicacies which from the sky

Might call down Jove? Where now his
gen'rous wish, That, to invent a new and better dish,

The world might burn, and all mankind
expire, So he might roast a Phoenix at the fire?

Why swims that eye in tears, which, through
a race Of sixty years, ne'er shew'd one sign of grace?

Why fees that heart, which never felt before?
Why doth that pamper'd glutton eat no more,
Who only liv'd to eat, his stomach pall'd,
And down'd in floods of sorrow? Hath fate

call'd His father from the grave to second life?
Hath Clodius on his hands return'd his wife,

Or hath the law, by strictest justice taught,
Compell'd him to restore the dow'r she

brought? Hath some bold creditor against his will
Brought in, and forc'd him to discharge a bill,

Where eating had no share? Hath some vain
wench Run out his wealth, and forc'd him to

Hath any rival glutton got the start,
And beat him in his own luxurious art,

Bought cakes for which Apicius could not pay,
Or dress'd old dainties in a newer way?

Hath his cook, worthy to be slain with rods,
Spill'd a dish fit to entertain the gods?

Or hath some varlet, cross'd by cruel fate,
Thrown down the price of empires in a plate?

None, none of these—his servants all are
try'd. So sure, they walk on ice and never slide;

His cook, an acquisition made in France,
Might put a Cloe out of countenance,

Nor, tho' old Helles still maintains his stand,
Hath he one rival glutton in the land;

Women are all the objects of his hate,
His debts are all unpaid, and yet his state

In full security and triumph held,
Unless for once a knave should be expell'd;

His wife is still a whore, and in his pow'r
The woman gone, he still retains the dow'r;

Sound in the grave (thanks to his filial care
Which mix'd the draught, and kindly sent

him there) His father sleeps, and, till the last trump
The corners of the earth, shall not awake.

Whence flows this sorrow then? Behind
his chair Did'st thou not see, deck'd with a solitaire?

Which on his bare breast glittering play'd,
and grac'd With nicest ornaments a stripling plac'd,

A smooth, smug stripling in life's fairest
prime? Did'st thou not mind too, how, from time

The monstrous lecher tempted to despise
All other dainties, thither turn'd his eyes?

How he seem'd inly to reproach us all,
Who strove his fix'd attention to recall,

And how he with'd, e'en at the time of
grace, Like Janus, to have had a double face?

His cause of grief behold in that fair boy;
Apicius dotes, and Corydon is coy.

TUNBRIDGE VERSES.

The WORK-BAG,
A female Implement much in Vogue at present,
among the Ladies on the Pantiles.

Calathisque Minervæ
Femineas affueta Manus. VIRGIL.

VENUS, who all her sex outvies,
The Pitt or Pembroke of the Isles,

At stately Juno's brilliant court,
Where all the deities resort,

Lately surpriz'd each sister goddess,
To see her dress'd in English bodice:

From top to toe, in air and mien,
The image of a British queen.

The Charlotte bonnet, form'd to please,
And Strelitz-coiff she wore with ease.

Mean while, to heighten all her charms,
The Work-bag dangled on her arms.

Careless and wantonly it hung,
And like a play-thing, gayly swung.

The bag as soon as Pallas spy'd,
She redd'n'd with indignant pride.

"Shall I, she cry'd, who work so nimble
With needle, thread-paper, and thimble,

Shall I behold, without reproach,
Thee, Venus, on my arts enroach?

Sooner then these I'd rather yield
My warling helmet, spear, and shield."

The Cyprian goddess smiling came,
And thus bespoke the blue-ey'd dame:

"Pallas, I trouble not my head,
Not I, with, needles, thimbles, thread;

Nor do I make a single pin stir,
In wrong to thee, celestial spinner!

Here! Take the bag itself, examine,
And see what Implements I cram in.

No thread or needles it contains,
But flaming darts, and golden chains:

The very bag that British belles
Bear on their arms at Tunbridge wells.

A SONG.

Set to Musick by Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, of Lincoln.

Allegro



Dear Chloë, what means this dis - dain, Which blasts each en - dea -

your to please? Though forty, I'm free from all pain;

Save love, I am free from dis - ease, No gra - ces my

mansion have fled. No mu - ses have bro - ken my

lyre; The loves frolic fill round my bed, And

laughter is cheer'd at my fire.

To none have I ever been cold,
 All beauties in vogue I'm among;
 I've appetite e'en for the old,
 And spirit enough for the young.

Believe me, sweet girl, I speak true;
 Or else put my love to the test;
 Some others have doubted like you;
 Like them do you blest, and be blest.

London: Printed by W. O. 2 A. M. 1764

Monthly Chronologer

THURSDAY, AUG. 21.



Several hundred of sailors petitioned the king for the speedy payment of their prize money.

Two houses fell down, in Stratton ground, Westminster, by which a girl and a child were killed.

FRIDAY, 22.

The king's great elephant, in High Holborn, fell down, by which a tailor was killed.

SATURDAY, September.

His royal highness the duke of York, arrived at his house in Pall Mall from his travels, and immediately waited upon his majesty and the Princess Dowager; and the rest of the royal family soon after, by whom he was received with great affection. He landed at Dover, about nine o'clock the same evening. He set out on the 1st of Sept. 1764. He embarked on board the Centurion, at Dover, August 17, and on Aug. 20, landed at Nice, from whence he pursued the following route: Avignon, Aix, Arignon, Villeneuve, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, Genoa, St. Diago, Chalon, St. Champan, Rheims, Lyons, St. Quier, Paris, and so on.

MONDAY, 10.

A house was consumed by fire at Gregory-street, in Somerset-street.

TUESDAY, 11.

St. James's. In answer to the representations made by his majesty's ambassador at the court of France, demanding immediate satisfaction and reparation for the violence committed on the 1st of June last, by the commander of a French ship of war, in conjunction with other French vessels, at one of the king's islands, the court of France has disowned the said proceedings, has disclaimed all intention or desire of acquiring or encroaching the said islands; and has given orders to the Count d'Estaing, governor of St. Domingo, to cause the said islands to be immediately abandoned on the part of the French, to restore every thing therein to the condition in which it was on the 1st of June last, and to make reparation of the damages which any of his majesty's subjects shall be found to have sustained in consequence of the said proceedings, according to an estimation to be forthwith sent by the

said governor with his majesty's governor of Jamaica; and a duplicate of the said orders has been delivered to his majesty's said ambassador, who has transmitted the same to his majesty's secretary of state.

Turks Island, properly so called by all nations, lies on the great bank of that name, off the coast of Spanish Hispaniola, about 30 leagues north of Isabella Bay: It has the shoals, called Plateweck and Abrecho, to seaward, and the great Caiche bank to the west; from which last it is only separated by a channel of a league over, much frequented by our cruizers in the time of war, and is the common passage for all vessels from Monte Christi: The course lies about N. and by E. The French call it *le delongue-ment des Isles Turques*, and their pilots from Cape Francois always prefer it, when the wind favours, to the Canal Anglois, or windward passage of our Jamaica-men. The islands themselves are a great many in number, but there is one more considerable, or rather less insignificant, than the rest; it maybe about a league or two over. The land is low, sandy, and barren, without a drop of fresh water. The shores are covered with mangroves, and the inland parts with prickly pear, racquets, and several sorts of shrub trees: Lizards, guanos, and land crabs, are the only animals to be found on the island; but the coast abounds with fish and turtle, and the beach is covered with sea-fowl. There is good anchor-ground to leeward, but no harbour any where.

The British nation has certainly been in use of gathering salt on these islands, for many years past. The business is chiefly carried on by Bermudians, who come here in the month of March, and continue during the dry season, leading a life that the idea of liberty only can render preferable to slavery itself. They live in huts huddled with leaves; their whole wardrobe consist of a straw hat, a check shirt, and a pair of Osnabrug trowsers; they have a knife in their pocket, and a kettle in their kitchen: Their food is salt-pork, and now and then a turtle or guano (a sort of large lizard) when they have time to catch them; and very often they are without bread; and yet in this way of life they enjoy health, nor ever differ about property or religion, for they have neither priest, lawyer, nor physician among them. The New-Englanders come here with sloops and schooners in great numbers, to load salt for their fisheries: They buy it

from

from 4d. to about 6d. sterl. the bushel, and pay the poor Mudsians a small part in money, the rest in stinking rum, rotten pork, and musty biscuit, and now and then throw them a cask of four water into the bargain.] See our last, p. 428, also the map of Hispaniola, in vol. 1751, p. 640.)

SATURDAY, 15.

St. James's. The damages, done to an English merchant ship, which was, by mistake, attacked in May last by the commodore of some Spanish xebecues cruising against the Algerines in the Mediterranean, were immediately repaired out of the Spanish arsenal at Carthagena: And, in consequence of the representations made, on that subject, by his majesty's ambassador at the court of Madrid, his catholic majesty has given orders for defraying the expence of the cure of the English who were wounded in that attack, for indemnifying the English captain for the loss of time occasioned thereby, and for giving a gratification to the passenger who unfortunately lost his arm by a shot from the Spanish xebecue. (See p. 376.)

Ended the session, at the Old Bailey, when George Williams, Thomas Hands, John Hands, Thomas Foster, and John Jourden, for burglary, John Robinson and William Hill, for highway robberies, and Joseph Derbin, for returning from transportation, received sentence of death. One was sentenced to be transported for fourteen years and forty for seven years.

The different proprietors of the new invented preservatives against drowning, met at Black-Friars, to convince the public of the utility of their inventions, and after settling some disputes, it was agreed to try them at London bridge, at which time there was a considerable fall; accordingly, two men with cork jackets went through erect, without using their arms or legs, one of them having a drawn cutlass in his hand; then two men and a woman, with a mob cap on and red ribbands, dressed in air jackets, went likewise through, and were followed by two men with the marine collar and belt: they continued dancing in the eddy a considerable time, to the no small diversion of thousands of spectators, who surrounded them in boats. One of the men in the air jacket presented the ladies with apples, regaled himself with bread and cheese, and after which he fired a pistol: These things were contained in his cap made on purpose. Upon the whole it was a droll and not indecent sight, they all being dressed in flannel shirts and linen breeches.

SUNDAY, 16.

The scaffolding of St. Bride's Steeple, was blown down by the violence of the wind, which caused some damage to the church and the adjoining houses.

TUESDAY, 18.

Was held a board of longitude, at which was present a very great number of persons of the first distinction, and several learned mathematicians and astronomers, when Mr. Harrison laid before them his new method of reckoning, and other calculations made abroad (which four learned gentlemen present were appointed to examine) after which the board adjourned to the 10th of next month, when the report of the gentlemen is to be given in.—A thousand pounds was ordered to be paid Mr. Harrison, to defray the expences of his late voyage. (See p. 410.)

Upwards of 600 German emigrants, men, women and children, consisting of Wurzburgers, and Palatines, all Protestants (who were brought here by one Col. Stumpel, with a promise to be immediately sent to settle, at his own expence, in the island of St. John and le Croix, in America, and since from inability abandoned by him) were in this month most generously relieved and provided for by the benevolence of this nation, occasioned by a most affecting narrative of their sufferings, inserted in the papers, from Mr. G. A. Wachsel, minister of the German Lutheran church, in Ayloffe Street, Goodman's fields, in which he set forth that "some of them have lain, during the late heavy rains and are now lying in the open fields adjacent to this metropolis, without covering, without money, and in short, without the common necessities of life; others lie languishing under the complicated evils of sickness and extreme want, at the statute-hall in Goodman's fields; and more than two hundred remain on board the ship which brought them over, on account of their passage not being paid for, where they are perishing for food, and rotting in filth and nastiness." "That their distresses are unutterably great, I myself have been too often a mournful witness, in my attendance on them to administer the duties of my function; with one instance of which I shall conclude this melancholy detail. One of the poor women was seized with the pangs of labour in the open fields, and was delivered by the ignorance people about her in the best manner they were able; but from the injury the tender infant received in operation, it died soon after I had baptized it; and the wretched mother, after receiving the sacrament at my hands, expired, from the want of proper care and necessaries suitable to her afflicting and truly lamentable condition."

Upon the publication of this narrative, or letter, the English generosity and humanity were excited, in a degree, perhaps, scarcely remembered: The immediate consequences whereof, take in the words of Mr. Wachsel's second address.

"Before eleven in the morning on which my

my letter appeared, we received from the Tower, by order of a great personage, 100 tents, with all necessaries thereto belonging; by the same bountiful hand the freight of those on board the ships was discharged, and they were released that day. The same morning a servant arrived express from a lady at Illington with ol. Mr Boldero, banker in Lombard-street, sent 20l. shortly after the earl and countess of Cardigan sent 100l. ten guineas came from his grace the archbishop of Canterbury; ten guineas from David Berkeley, Esq; and sons; ten guineas signed M. W. C. S. From Batton's coffee-house 31l. 10s. (near 400l. have since been received from the same place); 5l. 5s. from the Bedford coffee-house; a bank note, No. K. 280, for 100l. and a great number of smaller donations.

Subscriptions were, now, opened in most noted coffee houses, where many hundred pounds were given; sermons were preached in several churches for their benefit, and large sums collected. Their majesties sent 300l. and their example was followed by the nobility, gentry, and in short by all ranks of people, who bestowed their benefactions upon them according to their respective abilities. Crowds of people resorted to the place of their encampment, and, with hearts melted to compassion, gave them what they could spare: To the honour of a benevolent baker, et it be remarked, that even before their case was known, passing by and perceiving their famishing condition; he bestowed upon them his whole basket of bread! By these means they were clothed, their subsistence provided for, physicians, surgeons, and midwives offered their service for the sick and those in travail, for whom warm apartments were hired. The committee of gentlemen chosen to manage the subscription, upon application to his majesty, had a most gracious answer, by Lord Halifax, purporting that the Palatines should be sent and established in South Carolina, and that 150 stands of arms should be delivered out for their use: Upon which they contracted for proper vessels to carry them to that colony, and for their provision and maintenance in the voyage, and for a time after their arrival. May such an instance of national charity serve as some atonement, in the eyes of the Divine Being, for our numerous and crying offences!

The borough of Carmarthen has presented an address of thanks, for the renewal of their charter.

A house lately fell down in Burn's Rents, White-crois-street, whereby an infant was killed. Another fell down, near Snow's fields, Southwark, whereby an infant also perished.

We are credibly informed, that for several months past scarce a smuggling cutter has gone over to France, without carrying some

English sheep; for the transporting of which they are paid a bounty per head. In a pasture near Rouen in Normandy there are near two hundred, for the benefit of the great woollen manufactory carried on at that place, and to keep up the breed; the climate of Normandy agreeing nearly with that of England.

The freedom of the corporation of Scarborough has been presented, in a gold box, to the marquis of Granby.

A hail storm has done upwards of 600l. worth of damage, near Priesthall in Lancashire.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, September 18.

Yesterday evening arrived the Spy sloop of war, commanded by Capt. Philips, in thirteen days from St. John's in Newfoundland, who set out immediately for London. By this ship we hear, that the French have (what they never had before on that station) a fleet of men of war, consisting of one ship of 60 guns, one frigate of 36, two (what they call) store ships of twenty guns, a sloop of fourteen, and upwards of eighty sail of large ships employed in fishing, carrying from ten to twenty guns each, and above five thousand people curing fish on shore; and it is thought they intend to fortify St. Peter's, which, at present, we are not able to prevent, being much inferior to their force.

A thunder and hail storm has done great damage in Scotland, in the shire of Perth.

The following is an account of the distributions made of the money, &c. hitherto received, on account of the capture of Manila:

Between the admiral, general, and commodore	14,120 13 9
To the captains of the navy, and field officers of the army, each	1539 0 8 1/2
To the lieutenants and masters of the navy, and captains of the army, each	165 4 8
To the warrant officers of the navy, and subalterns of the army, each	89 0 5 1/2
To the petty officers of the navy, and non commission officers of the army, each	30 0 1
To the seamen and soldiers, each	6 0 1

A Remedy to remove Fevers, particularly affecting the Head, &c. raging at this Time.

TAKE horse radish, finely scraped, and flour of mustard, mingled with oatmeal and hot water, so as to make a paste; the two former in equal quantities, and less of the oatmeal than of either. The paste apply, on a cloth, as hot as may be, to the sole of each foot, sewed on tight. To lie on twelve hours, and then continued (if thought proper)

Sir John Barnard, knight, late alderman, and mayor of this city in 1738; and one of its representatives in parliament, from 1722 to 1761, when, to the regret of his fellow citizens, he resigned on account of his age and infirmities. He was near eighty years of age. [See Barnard, B. in d., in our General Index, for the particulars of his distinguished behaviour].

Sept. 6. Rev. Mr. Nath. Bliss, M. A. and F. R. S., regius professor of astronomy—Sam. Hough, Esq; late superintendant of the marine, at Bombay, in the East-Indies—Peter Brinkley, Esq; an eminent solicitor in chancery—18. Right hon. William, earl Cowper, succeeded in title and estate, by his only son, George viscount Fordwich, now earl Cowper—20. Charles Hitch, of Plaistett, in Essex, Esq; a commissioner of lieutenancy of this city, and in the commission of the peace for that county, late an eminent book-seller—Rt. hon. lady viscountess Barrington—21. Robert Archer, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Kent.—At Durham, Mr. Robert Doddsley; as a bookseller long eminent for the countenance he afforded the muses; a most agreeable poet himself, and one of the most amiable of men.

Lady Vincent Aston, Esq;—John Rigby Esq;—Henry Turner, of St. Edmundsbury, Esq;—Lady Ashley, of Bath—Edward Corbet, of Shrewsbury, Esq;—John Short, of Virginia, Esq;—Henry Balfour, of Denbigh, in Flintshire, Esq;—John Belwicke, Esq; an eminent Carolina merchant—Capt. Elgar, of the navy, aged 92—Henry Parrot, of Windsor, Esq;—William Beaumont, Esq; first col. in the Surrey militia—Capel Payne Esq; was clerk of Gloucester—Geo. Beard, Esq; a silk merchant—Sir William Douglas, of Quarberie, bart. aged 75—Stanhope Palmer, of Westmoreland, Esq;—Hon. Geo. Lewis Erskine, brother of the earl of Buchan—John Williams, of Leighton Buzzard Esq;—Rt. hon. lady dowager Aston—Thomas Thompson, of Kensington, Esq;—Arthur Clark, Esq;—William Fryer, Esq; merchant—Mr. Walter Quin, merchant—Lady Anne Dallas—Samuel Clark, Esq; a merchant—Walter Bailey, of Dunster hall, Salop Esq;—Mr. Stephenson, of Camberwell, aged 100—Giles Vaughan, of Godstone, in Surrey, Esq; aged 81. William Loveland, of Peckham, Esq; aged seventy-five—Thomas Chinn, of Coughton, in Herefordshire, Esq;—Dr. Dobb, an eminent physician, of Fleetwick, in Bedfordshire—Sir Patrick Murray, of Orcheston, in N. Britain, bart. Vincent Bromley, of Epston, Esq;—John Freeman, of Gains, in Herefordshire, Esq;—John Holmes, of Crowle, Wiltshire, Esq;—Mrs. Fleetwood, niece of the late bishop Fleetwood, aged 86—Mrs. Draper, mother of the late Col. Draper, aged 74—Nath. Kerfoot, Esq; an elder brother of the Trinity-house—

Lady of Edwin Lascelles, Esq; member for Yorkshire—Mr. Pyecroft, formerly an eminent brewer—Sir William Hardres, of Hardres Court, in Kent, bart. the title is extinct.—Right hon. lady Fanny Monague, second daughter of the earl of Halifax—Daniel Greenway, of Kensington-lane, Esq;—Mr. Skinner, father-in-law of Sir James Colclough—Charles Brabroke, of Camberwell, Esq;—Mr. John London, author of a noted treatise on Book-keeping—J. Cecil, of Marsh hall, Essex, Esq;—Edward Dolben, of Berkshire, Esq;—Mrs. Margaret Daley, of Great Maddox street, aged 101—Lieut. Gen. Carr.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Locke, M. A. is presented to the livings of Newcastle and Monega, in Limerick, Ireland—Mr. Warrington to the rectory of Boote, in Cumberland—Mr. Chandler, jun. to the rectory of Lamas, Norfolk—Mr. Hingeston, to the rectory of Beyton St. Andrew, Suffolk—Dr. Sandford, to the rectory of Stratton, Gloucester—Mr. Robinson, to the rectory of Ufford, in Northamptonshire—Mr. Bridgman, to the rectory of Barnardiston, Suffolk—Mr. Penneck, to the rectory of Abinger, Surrey—Mr. Leaver, to the vicarage of Upwader, Leicestershire—Dr. Mayow, to the living of St. George the Martyr, London—Mr. Ray to the rectory of Yevilton, Somersetshire—Mr. White, to the rectory of Elton, Bedfordshire—Mr. Walder, to the rectory of St. Andrew Underhuff, London—Mr. George Cotterell, to the vicarage of Crampthorn, Wilts—Dr. Hart, to the vicarage of Osborne St. George, Wilts.—Mr. Tennison, to the rectory of Harborough, Leicestershire—Mr. Hearne is appointed one of the six preachers in Canterbury cathedral—Mr. James, chosen lecturer of St. Catherine Cree-church.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable the Rev. John Stanley, M. A. to hold the rectories of Berry and Winwick, in Lancashire—Abraham Gapper, M. A. to hold the rectories of Pitminster and Pockington, in Somersetshire.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Langham was presented to the vicarage of Wickham Skeyth, Suffolk—Mr. Hutchinson, to the vicarage of Great Finborough, Suffolk—Mr. Thomas Say, to the rectory of North Pickenham, &c. Norfolk—Mr. Warburton, to the vicarage of Burlington, Leicestershire—Mr. Thomas Barrett, to the rectory of Shedwell, Essex—George Crofts, B. A. to the vicarage of Narborough, Nottinghamshire—Mr. Bacon, to the vicarage of Wakefield, Yorkshire—Mr. Couperthwaite, to the rectory of Clifton, Suffolk—Mr. Hardy, to the rectory of Little Blakenham, Suffolk—Mr. Jeb, to the vicarage of Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire—Mr. Rudd, to the rectory of Houghton, Durham—Mr.

—Mr. Slater, to the vicarage of Lewknor, Oxfordshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, Aug. 9. Geo. Amyand, of London, merchant, William Duncan, of Marybone, M. D. and Sir Samuel Gordon, at Newark upon Trent, knight, are created baronets.

St. James's, Aug. 17. The earl of Powis is appointed, lord lieutenant of county of Salop—William Lowther, clerk, M. A. of Swillington, in Yorkshire, is created a baronet.

St. James's, Aug. 21. The earl of Northington, is appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and the town and county of the town of Southampton.

From the rest of the Papers.

John Gore, Esq; is appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland—Hon. Spencer Percival, principal register of the vice admiralty courts, for all America—Dr. Baker, physician to her majesty—Mr. Smith is elected master of Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge—Thomas Lucas, Esq; treasurer of Guy's hospital—William Selwyn, Esq; town clerk of Gloucester.

Lieut. Col. Fletcher is appointed colonel of the 35th regiment of foot, late Otway's—Gen. Craufurd, lieutenant governor of Minorca—Capt. Fletcher, major to the 32d, Mr. Tucker, of Johnston's, Mr. Lascelles of Severn's, Mr. Puleine of Brudenell's, and Mr. Malone of Lascelles's regiments of foot—Lieut. Col. Maitland, deputy adjutant general in North America—Capt. Hervey, Capt. Skene, and Capt. Moncrief, to be majors of brigade in North America.

Sir William Boothby is appointed colonel of the 56th regiment, late Carr's—Major Forber, lieut. col. of the 35th regiment—Col. Urnston, second major in the 1st reg. of foot guards, in the room of col. Pierlon, col. of the 63d regiment—John Wilkins, Esq; major of the 60th regiment—Col. William Amherst, deputy governor of Standgate Castle, in the room of Sir Jeffery, who resigned—Josias Martin, Esq; lieut. col. of the 68th regiment of foot.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ON the 2d ult. The empress of Russia returned to Petersburg, since which time the accounts from thence have said nothing of Prince Ivan's being either dead or alive; but from Hamburg August 24. we are told of advices from Brandenburg which imported, that an express was arrived there with an account of the death of that unfortunate prince

in the castle of Schlussenburg; and that the courier went to carry the same news to the court of Brunswick.

At a conference held at Warsaw the 7th ult. the Russian and Prussian ministers recommended in form Count Stanislaus Poniatowski, to be elected to the throne of Poland since which we have had the following advices:

Warsaw Sept. 1. The diet of election having been fixed for the 27th past, the prince primate, accompanied by the senators, ministers, and nuncios of Poland and Lithuania, went at nine in the morning to the collegiate church of St. John, where the mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated by M. Siernikowski, archbishop of Lemberg, in his pontificalia; after which M. Wodzinski, bishop of Smolensko, pronounced a sermon on this text: *Eligite ex vobis militem qui placuerit, et ponite eum super solium.* [Choose from among yourselves him who shall best please you, and place him on the throne.] They then went to the field of election, and opened the diet. In this meeting there is this remarkable circumstance, that some of the magnaty are dressed in the Polish habit and others in that of Germany; whereas at the last diet of election, if any Member had appeared in a foreign dress he would have been in danger of being cut to pieces.

Warsaw, Sept. 3. The diet is sitting. The *Pacta Conventa*, consisting of forty articles, was the topic of the day before yesterday, and the debate continued till sunset, although the weather was very indifferent. The proposition made in the diet of Convocation, was much insisted on, that the king should dress in the Polish habit, of which nothing is mentioned in the *Pacta Conventa*. The Lithuanians demanded, that the king should reside alternately in Poland and Lithuania. The grant of four regiments of guards and 1200 troops, to be solely under the command of the king, as in the former *Pacta Conventa*, was not agreed to. The election is fixed for the 7th.

Hamburg, Sept. 14. We have not yet received any particulars of the fire at Revel, nor any advice of the election of a king of Poland.

Constantinople, Aug. 1. The Porte has granted safeguard and protection to Prince Radziville, Palatine of Willna, for his own person, his effects, and his retinue; and we hear that he is arrived in Moldavia with 1200 attendants. Col. Stankiewicz, Resident from Count Braniski, is still here, and the minister appointed to succeed him by the primate and general confederacy is on the frontiers; but he is not permitted to advance till he is furnished with letters of credence from a new king.

Stockholm, Sept. 7. Several of the foreign

foreign ministers have made such important propositions, that the king and senate have judged it proper to convoke a diet extraordinary on the 15th of January next.

Vienna, August 29. According to advices from Hungary, a body of 30000 Spahis [Turkish horse] has actually put itself upon its march from the neighbourhood of Belgrade, towards Moldavia and Wallachia; so that there will soon be 60000 Turks on the confines of Transylvania and Poland.

All the articles have a relation to the present important affair in Poland. As to other affairs, our advices are as follow:

Copenhagen, Sept. 4. The nuptials of their royal and most serene highnesses, the hereditary prince and princess of Hesse, were solemnised on Saturday last in the presence of their Danish majesties and the royal family; all the foreign ministers, by invitation, assisted, and afterwards supped, in the usual manner, at the king's table. The city was superbly illuminated, and all ranks of people shewed the utmost joy on this happy occasion. Yesterday the whole court waited on their royal and most serene highnesses with compliments of felicitation: and the evening concluded with a supper and a ball at the Prince Royal's apartments. This day being her Danish majesty's birth-day, there will be a ball and supper at court; and to-morrow the royal family will return to Fridensburgh; from whence, it is said, the prince and princess will speedily set out for Hanau.

The king of Denmark on this occasion gave nine ribbons of the order of Dannebrog, and made some other promotions of less moment.

Leghorn, Aug. 27. By a letter from Tangier of the 18th, we learn, that an English frigate of war arrived off that port on the 3th, the commander of which, by an interpreter, claimed the Genoese Polacre, which had been carried off by the Algerines and declared good prize by the Dey, although it was avigated under English colours, and had a passport from the governor of Mchou. The Dey answered, that the polacre having been seized lawful prize by the Divan, had been sold; and that the English might do what they would. The commander of the frigate sailed immediately to make his report to commodore Harrison; and we are impatient to know what step will be taken on this head by the court of London.

Naples, Sept. 4. The sickness, which for several months has reigned in this city, and carried off many of its inhabitants, is now entirely ceased. The government has ordered 3 consecutive days of public thanksgiving, to be observed in all the churches, for the cessation of the said calamity.

Paris, Aug. 17. In consequence of the bounty granted on the importation of fish from Newfoundland, in French bottoms,

the sum of 20000 livres has already been paid to the merchant adventurers of the port of Rochelle alone, at the rate of 20 livres per ton, brought home this season: It is thought the other ports of the kingdom will share equal success. This article deserves our most serious attention.

BANKRUPTS.

GEORGE Kearsley, of Ludgate hill, Bookseller.
Peter Grahame, of Brompton, Dealer.
Thomas Ridgway, of Houndsditch, Cabinet maker.
Richard Moiley, jun. of Chichester, Linen draper.
Augustine Taylor, of Aylesford in Kent, dealer and Chapman.

George Gosling, of Cornhill, Hofer.
Edward Malem, of Ashford, in Kent, Draper.
Thomas Rock, of Bristol, Merchant.
Thomas Bache, jun. of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, Tanner.

James Fuller, of Mile end, Bricklayer.
James Phillips, of Reading, Berks, Timber merchant.
Richard Palthorp, of Barking, Essex, Victualler.

William Mills, of Hempsall, Norfolk, Grocer.
Abra. Parkin, of Worthington, Cdn. Horse dealer.
Thomas Johnson, of Store street Carver.

John Wright, of Manchester, Hat maker.
William Norrice, of Bell-alley, Grace church street, Merchant.

John Lewis Peyer, of Little Moorfields, Merchant.
William Milner, of Poole, Merchant.

Peter Penny, of Knotsford, Thread maker.
Earlysmen Sparrow, of New shoreham Shipbuilder.
George Rowel, of Fenchurch street, Victualler.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 11, 1764.

Amsterdam, 36 8 2 1	Madrid, 38 3
Ditto at sight, 36 6	Bilboa, 38 1
Rotterd. 36 9 2 1	Leghorn, 48 1
Antwerp, Ne price	Genoa, 47 1
Hamburgh, 34 11	Venice, 50 1
Paris, 1 day's date, 30 7	Lisbon, 55 5d. 1
Ditto 2 Uf. 30 8 1	Porto, 55 5d. 1
Bordeaux ditto, 30 3	Dublin, 9 1
Cadix, 32 1	

Gold in coin, 31. 18 s.	
Ditto in bars, 31. 18 s.	
Pil. pcs. of eight, 5s. 2d. 1	
Ditto small, 5s. 2d. 1	
Mexico, 5s. 2d. 1	
Ditto small, 5s. 2d. 1	
Silver in bars stand, 5s. 3d. 1	

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE from April to September, 1764, inclusive.

DIVINITY, &c. SERMONS.

REVELATION examined with candour, vol. 3 Johnston.

How's Anatomy of busy bodies, pr. 1 s. Rivington.

Voltaire on religious toleration, pr. 3s. 6d. Becket. (See p. 457.)

Attempt to restore the supreme worship of God, pr. 6d. Becket.

Matrimony made easy, pr. 1s. Sandby.

Foster's vindication of the church of England, pr. 2s. 6d. Bathurst.

Scripture

